Administration Report

Wadhwan State

1915-16 to 1918-19

00134999

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
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SHORT NOTES ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WADHWAN STATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1916.

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CHAPTER I.

General & Political.

Situated between 71″ and 72″ North Latitude and 21″ and 22″ East Longitude, this Second Class State with its population of 35,831 souls measures 242.6 miles. It exercises plenary jurisdiction over 31 villages of which 6 are owned by Darbar and the Bhayats. It has also revenue rights over several villages and Wantas in the Ahmedabad Collectorate viz:- 4 entire villages, a seven annas' share in the villages of Patna and Piprali, 4 Paikista Timbas in the Dhandhuka Taluka and 5 Wantas in the Viramgam and Sanand Talukas. It owns besides, a four annas' share in the village of Lakhavad under the Paliad Thana.

The population of 35,831 or 148 per square mile (according to the census of 1911) has increased as compared with that (34,851) shown in the census of 1901. About 6.1 P.C. of the population are Mehomedans, the rest being Hindus and Jains except 12 Parsis and 1 Christian only. Wadhwan City has a population of 15,543 souls (according to the census of 1911) showing a decrease of 583 as compared to that under the census of 1901. Banias and Brahamins are the most influential communities in Wadhwan proper. The distribution of the population according to the religion (irrespective of the population of 3,300 in the Jhilla villages) is as follows.

29,378	Hindus
4,262	Jains
2,178	Mussalmans
12	Parsis
1	Christian
35,831	

There are 18,267 males against 17,564 females.

The last quinquennial mean of the State Revenue comes to Rs 4,86,650-8-0 as against 4,39,144-13-1 for the preceding year.

The gross revenue of the State for the year under report aggregated to Rs 5,01,253-10-3 as against Rs 6,93,720-10-9 (including the recoveries on account of Gadi Nazarana) for the year preceding The decrease is due to scanty rains.

The State pays to the British Government as under:—

Peshkashi	Rs	25,922-8-0.
Zortalbi	„	2,682-0-0.
Ahmedabad Sukhadi	„	87-0-8.

It also pays:—

Rs 9,418-1-0	as Jamma and Local Fund Cess for the villages in the Dhandhuka Taluka.
„ 873-15-10	Summary Settlement Cess for Wantas in the Viramgam and Sanand Talukas.

The State receives:—

1,033-12-0	Jama from Talukdars of Gundiala, Jhanpodar, Jhamar, Kherali and Bhalala.
3,231-8-0	Jama Bandhi from Bhayats.
2,284-9-0	Sudharo Cess from Bhayats.
2,250-0-0	Rent from British Government for the site of Wadhwan Civil Station leased under an agreement.
5,000-0-0	For Customs of Wadhwan Civil Station as per agreement with the British Government.

The Mulgirassias of Vastadi pay 4 P. C. on their income.

Maha Rana Shree Jasvatsinhji Becharsinhji is a Jhala Rajput. He has completed his 40th year on 20th April 1916. He is blessed with four Kumars and one Kuvari who are presented to him by his only Rani Saheb Sunderba.

K. S. Joravarsinhji-the Heir-Apparent studies in the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot and is reported to be progressing fairly. His conduct is reported to be satisfactory.

The education of K. S. Karansinhji and K. S. Banesinhji was in the hands of Khan Saheb R. D. Patel, a retired officer of the Raj

Kumar College, Rajkot. As his eye-sight is impaired he has left the State service on 12-12-1915.

The youngest Kumar Shree Sursinhji is a child and has completed his second year on 11-10-1915. Kuvari Shree Nand-Kunvarba who is betrothed to Virsinhji Judev, the eldest Kumar of the Heir-Apparent Bhagvatsinhji-Judev of Orchha-Trikamgadh is receiving her Gujarati and English education at the palace.

The Yovan Pravesh Chaul Ceremoney of the Heir-Apparent K. S. Jorawarsinhji was celebrated on Aso Vad 14th corresponding with 5th November 1915 His Highness the Maha Raja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra accompanied with his Diwan Saheb K. S Mansinhji S. Jhala, Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Owen, K. S. Virsinhji Judev, eldest son of the Heir-Apparent of Orchha-Trikamgadh and several other deputations from Bhavnagar, Wankaner, Morvi, Rajkot &c. had come on the occasion.

The Thakore Saheb visited most of the villages in the year under report. When the rains first held off he had taken a round in villages which had then felt the pinch.

The Thakore Saheb placed in the hand of the Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant Rs 500-0-0 on 27-1-1916 for the relief of Girassia women and children of Jhalawad Prant in this year of scarcity.

He has also on 18-2-1916 contributed Rs 5000/ in his own name and Rs 1000/ in the name of Rani Saheb towards the Jhalawad Red Cross Fund.

A sum of Rs 1500/ has been subscribed by him towards the expense of the Bombay Presidency Block in Lady Hardinge College for women at Delhi.

Thakor Saheb had the honour of receiving and garlanding Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon at Wadhwan Junction Station on 3-2-1916 during their informal visit to Kathiawar.

He had also gone to Rajkot, with his two young Kumars on the occasion of Their Excellencies' informal visit there.

Among the distinguished guests who visited the Wadhwan State

during the year under report were Mr. J. Sladen I. C. S. Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar. His Highness The Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, K. S. Bhojrajji-Yuvaraj of Gondal, Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen I. C. S. Political Agent of the Jhalawad Prant, the Thakore Saheb of Chuda, the Chief of Manavadar, K. S. Lagdhirji of Morvi &c.

The War—The most conspicuous event of the time that concerns the whole world directly or indirectly is the great War that is being waged in Europe since August 1914. Unparallelled in history either modern or ancient its extent and damage are simply too horrible to contemplate. Its effect is felt over the world. The Benign British Government have espoused the righteous cause and it is sure and certain that success will be in the end at the side of the Great British Empire. The anniversary of the War was celebrated at Wadhwan City on the 4th August 1915 under the Presidentship of the Thakore Saheb. People of all classes and creeds then prayed from the bottoms of their hearts for the success of British arms and of their allies.

Changes in the personnel—The year under report is eventful for changes in the personnel of the State officials. Mr. Harilal Kikabhai Mehta the then Chief Karbhari, left the service and Mr. Bhupatrai Trikamji Vaishnav has been appointed Chief Karbhari since 3rd July 1915.

Mr. Velchand Umedchand Mehta, the Sar Nyayadhish reverted to his private practice as pleader and has been succeeded by Mr. Girdharlal Jeykrishna Dave B. A; L. L. B. Mr. Sukhlal Dahyabhai Sheth B. A; L. L. B. has also reverted to private practice and has been succeeded by Mr. P. L. Chudgar, High Court Pleader.

As Mr. Chimanlal Harderam, Chief Revenue Officer has gone on privilege leave and furlough preparatory to retirement, the charge of the Department was for a short period kept in the hands of the Chief Karbhari pending the appointment of an officer on the post.

Dr. Amarshi Lalji, the Chief Medical Officer retired on pension in the year under report; Dr. C. M. Chanpura L. M. & S. was temporarily placed in charge of the Medical Department. Dr. K. N. Bam, L. M. & S. has been appointed Chief Medical Officer since 28th November 1915 and Dr. Chanpura works as his assistant.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of land

All the lands have been regularly surveyed and classified and a cash assessment has been fixed. The Wantas in the Viramgam and Sanand Talukas have however not been surveyed and the share of the State with regard to its Jhilla lands is levied mostly in kind and partly in cash.

The total area brought under cultivation in the year under report is 85,525 acres assessed at Rs 3,46,074 as against 85,457 assessed at Rs 3,45,480 throwing a further reclamation of 68 acres with an assessment of Rs 524/. The area of Padtar land is about 8837 acres which may be assessed at Rs 16316-6-0.

The area under cultivation referred to above comprises the land subject to Vighoti only and not those subject to the system of Bhagbatai.

The number of registered occupants rose from 2755 to 2779.

The land tax is collected in two instalments at the end of every harvest season.

The year under report was one of scanty rains and hence Takavi and Loans were advanced to cultivators for Kosh-Varat to irrigate standing crops, for seeds of crops to be raised by irrigation and sinking wells, directly from the State and under State guarantees which totally amounted to Rs 11,164-10-1.

Wadhwan cotton has maintained its high reputation there being a strict prohibition against raising the mathia cotton crop (a lower quality of cotton having a very short staple) which is sown in the surrounding districts.

The Thakore Saheb takes a very lively interest in agricultural advancement of the State and the result is perceptible improvement.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation.—This State enacts its own laws. App. II shows the list of Laws and Rules that are in vogue in the State at present.

Military force.—There is no military force as such in the State.

Police.—1 Superintendent of Police, 2 Fouzdars, 1 Risaldar and 1 Head-quarter Chief Constable, look after the police force which consists of 130 foot police, 36 mounted sowars including 6 camel sowars-2 for Nagnesh and 4 for head quarters. The City Police Fouzdar is responsible directly for protection of Wadhwan City from crime. The Risaldar and the Head-quarter Chief Constable have to look after the discipline, clothing and general smartness of the mounted and foot sections. From the Police strength 1 Jamadar, 6 Constables, 1 Pagi and 2 camel sowars are posted at Nagnesh, a Kasba bordering on foreign jurisdiction. During the harvest season the State has to send men to look after the produce of State Wantas in the Viramgam and Sanand Talukas under Ahmedabad Collectorate and also of the Nagnesh Mahal. The District Police Fouzdar is directly responsible for villages of the State. The strength of Village police including Mukhis (Police Patels who are 15 in numbers) is 101. The foot police are armed with old (1858) Enfield muskets with bayonets and the mounted police are supplied with lances, swords and muskets. The ratio of police (including regular and village police) to population (35831) is 1 to 138.2 and to area is 1 to .91 square mile.

The working of the Police.—The number of offences reported to the police was 106 as against 83 in the preceding year and 104 in the year before.

The classification of offences according to their nature is as under:—

1	Murder.
1	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
2	Hurt with a dangerous weapon.
1	Grievous hurt.
31	House breaking and theft.

40 Theft.
5 Criminal trespass.
1 Kidnapping.
2 Cheating.
3 Attempts to commit suicide.
19 Miscellaneous.

106.

It will appear that there were more crimes of thefts which were petty ones and they were due to high prices of food stuff on account of scanty rains.

88 persons were arrested by the Police Department as against 49 in the previous year and 84 in the year before. 79 were sent for trial before the Magistrate as against 47 in the previous year and 82 in the year before.

Out of these,

39 Were convicted.
40 Were acquitted or discharged.

Thus the balance sheet of the criminal work as regards cognizable offences was quite clear.

The value of property stolen during the year under report was estimated at Rs 1,768-9-1 as against Rs 1,667-4-10 for the past year; out of which, property of the value of Rs 881-6-11 was recovered as against Rs 1,053-15-5 in the preceding year. Thus the recovery was 49.8 as against 63.1 in the preceding year and 54.4 in the year before.

Out of 39 convicts, 9 were sentenced to imprisonment only, 15 to both imprisonment and fine, 14 to fine only, and 1 received whipping. 8 persons suffered imprisonment under 1 month, 9 from 1 to 6 months, 1 from 6 to 12 months, 2 from 1 to 2 years and 4 more than 2 years.

Constitution of Courts.—There are four courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in the State.

I. Nagnesh Thandar Court.
II. The Nyayadhish Court.

III. The Sar Nyayadhish Court.
IV. The Hazur Court.

The Nagnesh Thandar is invested with civil powers to hear suits upto Rs 200/ and criminal powers of a Second Class Magistrate under the code of the criminal procedure and is also authorized to register documents to the value of Rs 100/.

The Nyayadhish exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate and is authorized to hear civil suits upto Rs 5000/.

The Sar Nyayadhish is a Sessions Judge. He is invested with civil Jurisdiction to hear suits of a value above Rs 5000/, suits regarding partnership of any amount and applications regarding grant of probate, certificates of heirship. He hears appeals in civil and criminal cases. Besides he exercises powers of a court of small causes upto Rs 100/. He registers documents of any amount, supervises the sale of court fee and general stamps and the sale of opium. He is the Superintendent of Jail and State Gazette and exercises insolvency jurisdiction and powers to dispose of unclaimed property.

The Hazur Court is presided over by the Chief Karbhari who exercises the powers of the High Court.

The Courts are subject to the general control of the Thakore Saheb who possesses the full powers of a Second Class Chief.

Criminal Justice.—During the year under report 357 persons were tried for 226 offences as against 251 persons for 197 offences in the previous year with the following results:-

69 convicted (6 by the Sar Nyayadhish + 58 by the Nyayadhish + 5 by the Nagnesh Thandar).
140 discharged (9 by the Sar Nyayadhish + 90 by the Nyayadhish + 41 by the Nagnesh Thandar).
132 acquitted (4 by the Sar Nyayadhish + 123 by the Nyayadhish + 5 by the Nagnesh Thandar).
16 awaiting trial at the end of the year.

357.

Appeals.—Sentences were appealed against with the result that:—

1 appeal was summarily dismissed,
in 3 appeals sentences were confirmed,
in 10 appeals sentences were modified,
in 5 appeals sentences were reversed,
in 1 appeal reference was made.

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Of these, 2 were heard by the Hazur Court and 18 by the Sar Nyayadhish Court.

There were 8 revision applications including 2 of the previous year to the Sar Nyayadhish Court of which all were disposed of and 5 to the Hazur Court including 1 of the last year of which all were disposed of.

Civil Justice.—The year under report was expected to be disappointing to a certain extent on account of scanty rains which would naturally cause diminution of civil litigation for obvious reasons. But the litigations of civil nature were not affected as they ought to be either by war or scarcity. Greatest thanks are due to the might of the British Navy that the high seas have been kept open for trade and principal staple commodities of the country viz. cotton fetched a high price which maintained the balance of trade at its normal condition and consequently of civil litigation. Not only was there no decline during the year but on the contrary the work in the small causes court rose by more than 50 P. C. as compared with that of the past year.

The number of civil suits inclusive of the balance of the previous year was 661 for adjudication as against 505 of the past year including the balance of the previous year and of these cases 615 were disposed of as against 480 for the preceding year, thus leaving a balance of only 46 cases to be disposed of. The average duration of civil cases disposed of during this year was 5 months and 21 days as compared to 6 months and 7 days for the last year and that of the small cause cases it was only 1 month and 7 days which compares favourably with 2 months and 14 days for the foregoing year. The value of suits numbering 636 (which consisted of 19 cases about landed property, 609 concerning money transactions and 8 about other rights) filed during the year

under report was Rs 50,063-9-10 as against 446 suits valued at Rs 74,153-1-7 of the preceding year. The deficit may be accounted for by the absence of certain special suits of larger value such as the Swaminarayan temple case &c. disposed of last year.

Civil appeals.—The number of civil appeals filed was 43 inclusive of the 5 of the previous year against 40 of the previous year of which 29 were presented to the Sar Nyayadhish Court and 14 to the Hazur Court.

Out of these 43 appeals, 40 were decided as under:—

Decisions	confirmed	17.
„	reversed	9.
„	amended	3.
„	remanded	6.
„	compromised	5.
		40
Appeals in balance		3
		43

The average duration of appeals was 6 months and 14 days as against 2 months and 23 days of the previous year.

Execution of decrees.—774 execution applications were filed as against 617 in the preceding year. The balance of applications at the beginning of the year was 221 as against 188 in the past year thus making a total of 995 applications as against 805 in the last year, out of which 825 were disposed of as against 584 of the previous year leaving a balance of 170 as against 221 applications.

The total value of debts under decrees sought to be executed was Rs 1,06,816-11-0 exclusive of Rs 67,123-7-6 of the previous year as against Rs 6,2108-6-0 exclusive of Rs 69,786-5-10½ of the year before, while the amount of applications disposed of, was Rs 1,13,431-2-8 as against Rs 64,783-4-4½. Of 170 applications remaining in balance 34 were below 6 months, 72 below 12 months and 64 above 12 months.

The Courts of the Sar Nyayadhish and Nyayadhish besides disposed of 13 miscellaneous civil suits out of 18 to be adjudicated.

Extradition.—6 persons were handed over to this State for trial by other States while 13 persons were extradited to them by this State for trial through Agency intervention. 2 persons were made over to other States for trial without Agency intervention.

The neighbouring States maintain a satisfactory reciprocity.

Prison.—There is one Central Jail in the Wadhwan State which is located in a healthy suburb of the City. There were 6 prisoners on the 31st March 1915. During year under report 32 new prisoners were admitted. The daily average was 8 against 5 in the previous year.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs 870-2-10 with the following details:-

677-14-9	Boarding.
65-14-2	Clothing.
126-5-11	Lighting charges.
870-2-10.	

The general health and conduct of the convicts on the whole was satisfactory. No prisoner died in the Jail precincts during the year under report. The inmates of the Jail are well cared for, fed and clothed decently.

There is also a lock-up at Nagnesh.

The Sar Nyayadhish is an ex-officio Superintendent of Jail.

Registration.—204 documents of the aggregate value of Rs 76,820-8-0 were registered during the year under report as against 185 documents worth Rs 76,380-10-3 of the previous year.

Out of 204 documents, 126 were mortgage deeds, 72 sale deeds, 1 will and 5 documents of miscellaneous nature. The total fee realized from the registration of the documents was Rs 833-13-0.

The Chief Revenue Officer received 21 mortgage deeds and 53 sale deeds worth Rs 4938-4-0 and Rs 6429-0-0 respectively during the year under report as against 4 mortgage deeds and 22 sale-deeds of the value of Rs 805-0-0 and Rs 5116-0-0 of the preceding year. All

these documents concerned arable lands. The fees levied in mortgage and sale deeds amounted to Rs 368-15-7 and the chowth in sale deeds to Rs 1293-2-6.

Municipal Administration —The construction of the Wadhwan City Municipality continues to be the same ever since 1892. A. D. The general Committee consists of 14 official and 28 non-official members. The non-official members of the committee are nominated every third year from amongst the elite of the citizens. The Treasury Officer is appointed the Chairman of the City Municipality.

The sources of municipal income are certain items set apart by the State such as octroi-duties, fees on new door ways, windows &c. opening on public roads and streets, cattle pound fees, tolls levied on carriage passing on the Bhogava River bridge, Chowki &c. weighing taxations.

The Municipality maintains the City Water Works and keeps the fire brigade in good working order.

It annually contributes Rs 4,500/ to the State for its quota towards the expenses of the City Police. Receipts of the Municipality for the year under report amounted to Rs 27,850-9-0 as against Rs 28,316-10-3 of the previous year and disbursements amounted to Rs 23,050-3-11 as against Rs 27,156-6-0 in the preceding year. The municipality newly constructed 3400 feet metalled road.

CHAPTER IV.

Production & Distribution.

Weather crops & rainfall—The weather of this country is generally dry and fairly healthy. It is generally very cold in the months of January and February and very hot in the months of May and June. The minimum temperature recorded at the Wadhwan State Dispensary was 53° on 5-1-1916 and maximum temperature was 112° on 26-5-15.

During the year under report features of monsoon were not favourable. Rains were scanty. Sowing operations were commenced

after the first rains, though the down-pour was not sufficient. Thus there were not rain crops. Cotton crops at some villages however did not die out. By the last rains they were much benefitted.

The total rainfall registered at Wadhwan, Nagnesh and Rampura was 9.34, 12.3 and 6.43 respectively as against 25.34, 24.98 and 19.88 in the previous year.

The following will show how the total area was distributed for sowing purposes.

	For the current year,		For the last year,	
	Acres,	Gunthas	Acres,	Gunthas
Cotton	38,263	10	59,356	0
Wheat	1,999	28	1,310	33
Miscellaneous including Bajri,Juvari &c.	35,206	6	35,574	30
	75,469	4	96,241	23

The average out-turn of crops per acre for the year under report is as under:—

Name of crop.	Best.		Middle.		Lowest.	
	1914-15 md.	1915-16 md.	1914-15 md.	1915-16 md.	1914-15 md.	1915-16 md.
Juvar	5½	3	4	2¼	3	1½
Bajri	6	3½	4½	2½	3	1¼
Muth	7	2	5	1½	4	1
Tal	5½	½	3	¼	1½	¼
Kang	5	2½	4	1½	3	1
Kalthi	4½	1	3	½	1½	¼
Wheat	13	30	10	20	6	10
Gram	6	5	4	4	2	2½
Kapas	6	5½	4	4	4	3½

The above statement indicates that the average this year is very low. It is due to the early and untimely cessation of rains.

Wages and Labour.—The wages for labourers (masons, carpenters &c.) varied from 0-12-0 to 0-13-0 annas per diem and that of unskilled male from 0-3-0 to 0-5-0 annas and unskilled adult female from 0-3-0 to 0-4-0 annas per diem.

Prices of Food-grains.—Appendix XVIII shows the prices of the staple food grains in this State. Prices of cereals looked up high for want of sufficient rain.

Forest.—There is no regular forest except Dajivan which is in the out-skirts of Wadhwan City. It has 3,627 trees viz:-Babul, Nimb, Peepal, Tamarind &c. The total number of trees in the whole State is, inclusive of Dajivan, 36,521. It may be noted here that in the last year report trees of Dajivan, Dedadra Vid and those reared by the Municipality were not added and hence the number was a small one in comparison to the one of this year. While this year all the trees in the State are shown and hence the number is large.

Trade and Manufacture.—Banias form the principal trading class chiefly dealing in cotton, cloth, grain and other sundry articles of daily house-hold use. Two foreign companies store Kerosine oil in Wadhwan City whence they export it to the neighbouring districts.

There were 11 country soap factories against 9 in the preceding year. The soap worth Rs 55,000/. approximately was exported to other parts of Kathiawar, Gujarat &c. as against Rs 57,000/ in the previous year.

The Khatris of Wadhwan, Vastadi and Khodu continue in dying Calico to make them into sadlas i. e. dress for native females. This trade is affected by war as the value of dying drugs rose by leaps and bounds.

There are two ginning factories in Wadhwan City both owned and worked by the same company. During the year under report that is from 1st. April 1915 to 31st. March 1916 the total amount of Kapas ginned in these factories reached to 1,82,668 maunds. It may be noted here that in the last year's report the figure was only shown of Kapas

that had been ginned after factory resumed work on 22nd. February 1915. The figure of Kapas ginned from 1st. April 1915 to the end of the season ought to have been added in the figure shown in the report. There were 275 hand-looms working in the State, they principally manufacture Khadi. Chequed Khadi is loomed in Vastadi.

There is a Steam Press for cotton bales in Wadhwan City owned and worked by Messrs. Whittle & Co. The number of bales pressed in the year under report, that is from 1st. April 1915 to 31st. March 1916 is 6,872. The remarks as to figures made above apply to these figures also.

Post Office.—All the postal work is done by the Imperial Postal Service. There is a combined Sub-Post office at Wadhwan City and 9 simple branch Post offices in the villages of the State.

Public Works.—During the year under report following main works were done by the Public Works Department:—The construction of the Kitchen houses at the New Palace and the Majeshvar Bag guest house and a water room in the Girl School at Wadhwan City, completion of City and District Fouzdars' offices and completion of a new Gujarati School at Vastadi. The department also repaired State buildings. The cost incurred for both kinds of work is as follows:—

Original Works	Rs 8,143-0-11.
Repair Works	Rs 17,170-5-8.
Total	Rs 25,313-6-7.

as against Rs 35,192-7-0 in the previous year.

Customs Duty.—The rates of duty vary from ¼ to 2 p. c. on the value of articles imported or exported. Export duty is imposed only on articles of indiginous production such as soap, Khadi, hides &c. and the like. Export duty on cotton is levied at 2 annas per maund on machine ginned and 8 annas a maund on hand ginned cotton. The income from customs duty in Wadhwan City is given to the City Municipality and it appropriates the surplus for the public utility. One article once charged with duty in any part of the State is allowed to pass duty free to any other part of the State.

Means of Communication.—There are three main roads viz:—

1. Wadhwan City to Wadhwan C. S.
2. Wadhwan City to Limbdi.
3. Wadhwan City to main trunk road leading to Rajkot.

The whole of No. 1 and such portion of the other two as are in the State limits are maintained by the State. There are three Railway Stations, one at Wadhwan City, second at Kharva named Baldana Road and the third at Katuda. The last named station is a flag station and has been opened in the year under report.

There is a Tramway Service between Wadhwan City and Wadhwan Civil Station. It is at present owned and managed by Mr. D. M. Jani.

There is no mint in the State.

General condition of the State and its people.—The condition of the people is improving day by day.

The Thakore Saheb, with his well-known experience in matters agricultural, takes personal and keen interest in bringing the waste land under cultivation and gives all possible encouragement to deserving cultivators and also to trade.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue & Finance.

The financial year of the State begins on 1st. November and ends on the 31st. October which approximately corresponds with new Hindu year and consequently the figures in this Chapter relate to the period from 1st. November 1914 to 31st. October 1915.

Rs 5,25,742-12-9 was the income and Rs 1,90,755-13-5 adjusted as shown in statement No XXII. as against Rs 6,93,720-1-9 (including recoveries on account of Gadi Nazarana) and Rs 2,06,281-0-0 respectively of the previous year, while disbursements were as follows:—

Rs. 4,23,723-13-9 Administrative and other current expenses.

Rs. 1,30,175-8-3 Private debts paid off.

Rs. 3,200-0-0 Watson Museum instalment paid with interest.

The total gross revenue for St. 1972 is estimated at Rs. 4,65,682-0-0 while the total expenditure at Rs. 4,41,910-0-0.

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Relief.

The State maintains three dispensaries viz:—1 at Wadhwan City, 1 at Nagnesh and 1 at Rampara. The number of patients treated is as under:—

	Wadhwan	Nagnesh	Rampara
1914-15	21,580	3,465	2,516
1915-16	16,~~172~~ 161	2,849	2,548

Out of 16,~~172~~ 181 persons treated at the Wadhwan City Dispensary 187 were indoor patients, accomodation being for 12 beds. 68 indoor patients were discharged cured, 108 were relieved or discharged otherwise, 9 died during the treatment and 2 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

The average daily attendance of patients was 234.16 at Wadhwan City Dispensary, 42.40 at Nagnesh Mahal Dispensary aud 22.54 at Rampura Mahal Dispensary.

The surgical operations performed during the year under report amounted to 1507 as against 1870 of the previous year. 78 were major and the rest were minor.

The prevailing diseases in the State during the year under report were malarial fever, eyesore, disease of the ears and of skin and dysentry.

The police referred 49 medico legal cases to the Chief Medical Officer, of these 4 were opium poisoning, 2 for Post Mortem Examinations and the rest for hurt simple and grievous.

There were 65 cases of scorpian and serpant bitings &c. They were all cured.

From returns supplied by the Vaccination Department it appears that 1383 children were vaccinated and 16 were re-vaccinated as against 1420 and 1 in the preceding year.

The Wadhwan State maintains a Veterinary Dispensary in Wadhwan City, where 164 State animals and 283 from those belonging to private persons aggregating 447 were treated as against 484 in the preceding year. Of these 303 were discharged cured, 41 were partially relieved, 10 died and 93 remained under treatment at the close of year under report.

The prevailing diseases among the animals were fever, cholic, skin disease, retention of urine and cancern horns.

The number of operations performed during the year under report were 46 as against 32 in the preceding year.

The epidemic of rinder-pest had appeared in villages of this State. Proper measures were taken to check it.

The total cost of the Medical Department was Rs 8,252-14-4 as against Rs 9,446-4-6 of the previous year.

Vital statistics:—There were 1541 births and 835 deaths during the year as against 1718 and 1110 respectively in the preceding year showing a slight decline in the number of births and deaths.

The ratio of births to population of 35,831 souls per thousand was 43 as against 48 and the same for deaths was 23 as against 31 in the previous year.

The total number of deaths recorded during the year was 835 of which 370 were of infants under 5 years of age, 82 were of children aged between 5 and 15, 136 were of adults from 15 to 35 years of age and 100 persons were between 35 to 50 and 147 over 50 years of age.

The percentage of infant mortality was approximately 54 p. c. which does not show any improvement in the average mortality of infants specified in the last report.

This is due to the habitual want of care bestowed by parents

upon their children in this country and utter ignorance of hygiene principles on their part.

An accurate registration of births and deaths is enjoined and any neglect in carrying out the same is duly taken notice of. The duty of keeping these registers is imposed on the Police who are ordered to submit the same to any officer calling for it.

It is gratifying to note that this State has enjoyed a perfect immunity from any epidemics among people.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

Tne total number of public institutions in the State is 26 viz:— 1 High School in the Wadhwan City, 1 Composite School upto English standard IV at Nagnesh, 22 primary schools in City and different villages including 1 for depressed classes in Wadhwan City and 2 for girls in addition to private and religious institutions managed by private undertakings. The total number of boys receiving English Education was 523 at the end of the year, that of those receiving primary education 1490 and that of the girls receiving primary education was 376 in addition to the girls numbering about 200 receiving religious instructions in the Jain girls' Schools in Wadhwan City.

The total number of boys and girls receiving education was 2938 as against 2611 in the previous year thus showing a marked advance in the number of pupils.

The number under instructions being 8.5 P. C. of the total population and 48 of the number of children of school going age. The children of school going age are 15 P. C. of the population.

19 villages out of 31 are provided with Schools. According to population 32,535 souls out of the whole population of 35,831 are supplied with school facilities at their doors.

The number of students in the Daji Raj High School at the end of the year was 509 as against 519 of the previous year.

The High School sent up 21 students for the Supplementary Matriculation examination held in March 1915 and 7 came out successful including 1 who ranked 13th at the University Examination. 24 boys were also presented in the Matriculation examination held in the month of March 1916, but its result has not been out as yet. Those boys who passed from the School have been able to show very creditable work in Colleges some of them being College scholars.

216 passed out of 394 students presented for the Annual examination in the High School and 8 out of 14 in the Nagnesh English Composite School.

The total number of pupils in the roll of these 26 schools was 2,389 at the close of the year under report as against 2,226 in the last year, out of these, 2,013 were boys and 376 girls.

The average total monthly number for all Schools was 1770.51 and the average daily attendance was 1442.92.

The primary Schools of the State presented 1571 students in the Annual examination, 1179 came out successful thus giving a percentage of 74.15.

Staff in the High School.—The Head Master who is also a Superintendent of Education is an M. A. of the Bombay University assisted by 5 graduates, including 1 who has passed his Secondary Teacher's Certificate Examination, 2 under-graduates, 5 matriculates, 1 non-matric and 1 third grade drawing master in addition to 1 cricket and gymnastic master.

Out of 2,389 students, 2,279 were Hindus including Jains, 108 Mehomedans and 2 Parsis. The total expenditure of the High School including that of the office of the Superintendent of Education as well as of the Girassia Hostel which is attached to the High School is Rs 11,444-1-10. The High School possesses a very fine library and a good laboratory. Out of 509 students studying in the High School 166 are free.

The daily average attendence in the High School was 414.92 as against 401.62 in the previous year.

One student was sent up from the Taluka School for entrance

examination in the Male Training College, Rajkot and he came out successful. From the Wadhwan City Girls' School, one girl sought entrance into the Barton Female Training College, Rajkot and she has been admitted.

In the drawing class which is attached to the High School 8 boys were sent up during the year under report for the different grades of Examinations in Drawing but their results are not yet out.

Private Institutions.—There are 8 private institutions (5 for boys and 3 for girls) in Wadhwan City where 549 pupils were receiving education as against 385 during the previous year. Of these students the Sanskrit Pathshala had 13 and Mehomedan Madressa had 135 students as against 14 and 89 respectively in the previous year. Those two institutions receive grant-in-aid of Rs 4-0-0 and Rs 6-4-0 per mensem respectively from the State.

The total expenditure on account of education through the Superintendent of Education who is the Head Master of the High School amounted to Rs 20,814-13-4 as against Rs 20,647-12-11 in the preceding year and Rs 18,522-2-11 in the year before thus showing a continual increase of expenditure for the cause of education.

Scholarships.—The State grants Rs 200/. to the Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan Civil Station, as an annual grant and also awards scholarships to Jhala Rajputs of limited means under the approval and sanction of the Thakore Saheb. Besides 1 prize of Rs 25/. has been awarded as a Maconochie Prize to students at the Annual Prize Distribution held in the Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan Civil Station. Over and above these, one scholarship of Rs 25/. P. M. is being given to a scholar studying in the Grant Medical College, Bombay and also one scholarship of Rs 20/. P. M. to a female student prosecuting her studies in the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad and 7 scholarships of an aggregate value of Rs 49/. P. M. are being paid to students in colleges studying for the higher education. The State also pays as scholarships Rs 75/. to High School students as poverty and merit scholarships. There are also some charity scholarships for the poor in the High School. The State also awards Rs 54/. annually as scholarships to be distributed among all the classes of the local and Nagnesh Girls'

Schools. One scholarship of Rs 5/. P. M. is also being paid to one poor student studying in the High School out of charitable grant of corn.

The fees realized during the year under report amounted to Rs 4,192-12-0 as against Rs 3,789-12-0 in the last year.

It should be noted here that the proceeds from the fee receipt in Primary Schools is *nil* as primary education is absolutely free in the State.

Hostel.—The Maharana Shree Balsinhji Girassia Hostel is accomodated in the High School building and has State furnitures and receives Rs 1000/ per annum for its maintenance. This Hostel has 36 boarders at present. They have to pay a certain sum for the expense of the hostel while they are given every facility including even exemption of school fees. This hostel is availed of by Girassia boys who have not the means to join the institutions meant solely for Girassias.

The education facilities are not utilized by agricultural population commensurately with the energy and money spent by the State. This is due more to their *inertia* than their active repugnance but they are now arising from their torpor as would appear from the subjoined statement;

	1914-15	1915-16
(1) Girassia students	101	103
(2) Other agriculturist students	297	301
	398	404

Physical education—Physical education is well attented to under the guidance of a gymnastic and cricket master. Older boys play cricket and foot ball while the younger ones learn drill and play some wholesome native games. It is hoped that Wadhwan will maintain its reputation in cricket. Moral aud religious education is becoming more popular and a prayer is chanted in the High School by class boys before the commencement of the school work. The Chief Medical Officer is responsible for instructions in hygeine.

During the year under report a new building for Gujarati School is erected in Vastadi at the cost of Rs. 3982-14-1 through the Public Works Department

Better accomodation is being provided to pupils. Promotions were given to school masters and girl teachers and on the whole the Thakore

Saheb took every step as the funds of the State could permit to promote education.

CHAPTER VIII.

Printing Press.

The only existing Printing Press is the " Maha Rana Shree Jasvatsinhji Printing Press " in Wadhwan City, owned and managed by Mr. Jagjiwan L. Sheth of Wadhwan City. Since 1911 A. D. his press prints the Wadhwan Darbari Gazette.

Library.—There is one library in Wadhwan City which is called the Native General Library and is maintained by the City Municipality. It is used as a free reading room. The paying members only are allowed to take books and papers. It receives an annual grant of Rs 250/ from the State towards the expense of its up-keep.

The ancient monument is the temple of Ranak Devi near the Bhogava river where the well-known Ranak Devi became Satee in 12th century after her husband Rakhengar. There are three step-wells in Wadhwan City. One Madhavao constructed by Madhav the prime-minister of Karanghela in the 13th century, the other two are Lakhuvao and Gangavao constructed by the Khavasans Lakhu and Ganga. There are also two other step-wells in the District one called Ratba in Rampura and another called Holmatanivao at Baldana.

Efforts are being made to keep them well preserved.

I can not conclude this report without expressing my best thanks to the Heads of the Departments and other officers who have worked well and efficiently and whose loyal and hearty cooperation have contributed a good deal towards the smooth working of the administration of the State in all its branches.

Hazur Office,
Wadhwan City.
D/. 5th June 1916.

Bhupatrai T.
Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

Printed by **J. L. Sheth,** Managing-Proprietor Maharana Shri **Jasvatsinhji** Printing Press, **Wadhwan City.**

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Wadhwan State and residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1915-16.

	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From.	Period. To.	Remarks.
1	Bhupatrai Trikamji Vaishnav Esq.	Chief Karbhari.	3-7-15	31-3-16	
2	Mr. Girdharlal Jeykrishna Dave B. A; LL. B.	Sar Nyayadhish.	18-8-15	31-3-16	
3	Vacant.	Chief Revenue Officer.			Mr. Chimanlal H. having gone on leave and furlough on 10th March 1916 after office hours.
4	Mr. Kalidas Nagardas Shah M. A.	Head Master & Supdt. of Education.	1-11-10	31-3-16	
5	Mr. Morarji Rambhai Desai.	Treasury Officer.	16-2-15	31-3-16	
6	Dr. Krishnarao Narayanrao Bam L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	28-11-15	31-3-16	
7	Mr. Popatlal Lavji Chudgar, High Court Pleader.	Nyayadhish.	1-11-15	31-3-16	
8	Mr. Joravarsinh Kesharisinh Jhala.	Supdt. of Police.	1-7-12	31-3-16	
9	Mr. Laxmishanker Jethabhai Baxi.	State Vakil.	16-8-11	31-3-16	

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX II.

List of laws in force in the Wadhwan State for the year 1915-16.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks
1. Opium act.	As adopted at the Karbhari's Meeting 1880. 1883. No.	Jail rules.	
2. Game Laws.			
3. Gambling, Act.	...		
4. Prisoners Act.	...		
5. Extradition Rules. ...	...		
6. Stray Animals' Act. ...	...		
7. Rules regarding sale of Poisonous drugs. ...	...		
8. Stamp Act	...		
9. Registration Act. ...	...		
10. Court Fee Act.	...		
11. Unclaimed Property Act...	...		
12. Boiler Inspection Act. ...	...		
13. Arms Act	...		
14. Abkari Rules	...		
15. Rules regarding suits & execution proceedings against Khatedar Kheduts. ...	...		
16. Rules regarding the age of Majority.	...		
17. Rules regarding the period of Limitation of suits ...	...		
18. Rules regarding certificate of Heirship	...		
19. Explosive Act.	...		
20. Act of suspective character.	Yes.		
21. War ordinances.	Yes.		
Tharav dated 9th July 1890 enjoining the application of the spirit of the following Laws and Acts; in particular & other Acts in general.			
1. Civil Procedure Code ...			
2. Indian Penal Code. ...			
3. Criminal Procedure Code...			
4. Contract Act			
5. Indian Evidence Act. ...			
6. Specific Relief Act. ...			
7. Hindu Law and Usage. ...			
8. Mahomeden Law.			
9. Law of Torts.			
10. Law of Limitation.			

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the military force in the Wadhwan State 1915-16.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.				European commissioned officer.	Native commissioned officer.	Non-commissioned officer.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline & education of the police force for the year 1915-16.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade	Total cost.	Punishments.			Reward.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Regular Foot Police	130	Rs 75, 25, 23, 22, 18, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7,	14391-0-0	0	0	1	0	0	70	0	
District Palas & Pagis.	101	Rs 9, 8, 7, 6½, 5½, 5,	6940-0-0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	
Mounted Police.	36	Rs 35, 15, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8.	4944-0-0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	
Total...	267		26275-0-0	0	0	1	0	0	96	0	

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Wadhwan State during the year 1915-16.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wadhwan State.	83	106	49	88	47	79	24	39	22	40	49	44	51	49	7 disposed of by Police 2 pending trial. — 9

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Wadhwan State during the year 1915-16.

State.	Amount stolen		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wadhwan State.	1667-4-10	1768-9-1	1053-15-5	881-6-11	63·1	49·8	

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Wadhwan State during the year 1915-16.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Numer of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment										Remarks.
								Imprison ment.		Imprison ment and fine																		
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Hurt, theft &c.	8	226	234	129	163	357	65	7	4	6	15	35	1	63	272	1	0	12	6	5	0	3	2	0	1	3	0	0	16	

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Wadhwan State during the year 1915-16.

Number of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
				Broguht to trial in 1915-16.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at end of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sar-Nyayadhish	6	8 7	0	9	14	9	0	0	2	32 32	9	4	6	0	0	13	~ These accused being committed to sessions are not added to the total.
Nyayadhish.	182	196	27	73	59	144	3	0	232	306	90	123	58	32	0	3	
Nagnesh Thandar	15	29	0	6	0	45	0	0	19	51	41	5	5	0	0	0	
Total...	197	226	27	79	59	189	3	0	251	357	140	132	69	0	0	16	

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in Wadhwan State during the year 1915-16.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
2 Courts.	20	1	1	6	3	24	10	6	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1915-16.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on demand		Total		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value.	Suits re. landed propepty.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 & under Rs 500	Number of suits above Rs 500 & under Rs 1,000	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 & under Rs 5,000	Number of suits above Rs 5,000	Exparte	Admitted & compromised.	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
3 Courts.	59	25	446	636	505	661	480	615	25	46	50063-9-10	19	609	8	533	58	12	5	1	120	166	11	318	29425-14-4	m. d. 5-21	

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work results of applications for execution of decrees of Wadhwan State for the year 1915-16

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year	Value for Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year	Past year.	Present year	Value for Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
3 Courts.	188	221	67,123-7-6	617	774	1,06,816-11-0	805	995	1,73,940-2-6	584	825	1,13,431-2-8	221	170	60,508-15-10	34	72	64	

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil-work number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Wadhwan State for the year 1915-16.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	
2 Courts.	0	5	40	38	40	43	35	40	5	3	20,229-9-8	33,085-5-0	15	17	7	9	6	3	1	6	6	5	m. d. 2.23	m. d. 6.14	

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and lock-ups in the Wadhwan State during the year 1915-16.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year				
				Past year.	Present year.						
Wadhwan City.	1	6	32	30	38	5	8	8	870-2-10	days. 15	No deaths occured during the year under report.

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Wadhwan State for the year 1915–16.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wadhwan State.	185	209	134	131	47	72	0	1	0	0	4	5	185	204	76,380–10–3	76,820–8–0	0	5	0	0	

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year 1915-16.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized			Number of deeds.	Value of property			Fees realized.			
Mortgage, sale deeds, money bonds and miscellaneous documents.	185	76,380	10	3	768	14	0	204	76,820	8	0	833	13	0	
Total...	185	76,380	10	3	768	14	0	204	76,820	8	0	833	13	0	
Deduct expenditure...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net profit...	0	0	0	0	768	14	0	0	0	0	0	833	13	0	

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Wadhwan State during the year 1915-16.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st November 1914.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31st October 1915.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Wadhwan.	28242-9-7	28316-10-3	27850-9-0	56093-2-7	27156-6-0	23050-3-11	33042-14-8	

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain-fall in the Wadhwan State during the year 1915-16.

State.	April 1915	May 1915	June 1915	July 1915	August 1915	September 1915	October 1915	November 1915	December 1915	January 1916	February 1916	March 1916	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Wadhwan City.	...	...	1-53	2-1	...	0-15	5-65	...	...	...	...	...	9-34	25-34	19-84	
Mahal Nagnesh.	...	1-40	2-55	2-77	0-34	0-49	4-48	...	...	...	...	...	12-3	24-98	20-0	
Mahal Rampura.	...	...	1-65	1-38	...	0-54	2-86	...	...	...	...	...	6-43	19-88	18-93	

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains for the year 1915-16.

Articles.	During March (past year) per rupee Bengal.			During March (present year) per rupee Bengal.			Remarks.
	M	.S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	
Bajri.	0	9	0	0	9	30	
Juwar.	0	12	5	0	11	30	
Rice.	0	6	25	0	7	0	
Mug.	0	7	25	0	7	20	
Wheat.	0	8	0	0	9	30	

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on public works during the year 1915-16.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
I. Original Works.								
I. Constructing the Kitchen houses at the New Palace and Majeshwar bag.								
II. Constructing a water room in the Girls' school.								
III. Completion of District and City Fouzdars' offices.	8143-0-11	17170-5-8	25313-6-7	...	2112-13-4	2112-13-4	27426-3-11	
IV. Constructing a new school at Vastadi.								
II. Local Funds.								
Ordinary repairs.								
Additions and alterations.								

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XX

Agriculture stock in the Wadhwan State during the year 1915-16.

District.	Year	Horse and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts & filies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Wadhwan.	1972	6814	2367	1017	3481	175	139	36	733	17174	3030	31	11	1866	

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Wadhwan State during the year 1915-16.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium		Ganja		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Wadhwan.	1	3901-0-0	1	2151-0-0	2	54-14-6	...	...	4	6106-14-6	

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts, disbursements and debt of Wadhwan State during the year St. 1971 i. e. from 1st. November 1914 to 31st. October 1915.

No.	Name of Head.	Receipts.		No.	Name of Head.	Disbursements.		Remarks.
		Collection during the previous year	Collection during the current year.			Previous year.	Current year.	
	Opening Balance.	114150-0-8	84892-3-10	I	Establishment and other expenses of general administration, Revenue, Law & Justice.	38827-9-9	37134-1-3	
I	Land Revenue.	460095-1-1	428190-13-8	II	Jail charges.	1416-3-1	1383-10-11	
II	Taxes.	18487-0-2	14975-0-5	III	Police charges.	27841-7-4	32809-7-5	
III	Sayar.	51236-14-1	49605-11-4	IV	Political charges.	77569-0-8	67814-12-4	
IV	Law and Justice.	25225-1-4	14845-10-11	V	Bardashi expenses.	13917-7-10	11293-0-2	
V	Education.	3823-14-6	4259-5-7	VI	Educatiou expenses.	21045-11-10	22082-6-5	
VI	Interest.	17250-2-3	2736-0-3	VII	Agriculture, Garden and Forest expenses.	18883-2-9	30373-1-0	

VII	Miscellaneous.	117602-0-4	11130-2-7	VIII	Public works.	41082-14-9	34010-8-7
VIII	Adjustments.	0-0-0	0-0-0	IX	Durbar charges	157650-13-6	153837-2-10
IX	Deposits.	56050-13-2	43003-10-6	X	Allowances, Pensions & Dharmada	10026-11-10	11307-2-8
X	Refunds of advances and outstandings.	149918-14-4	145990-4-9	XI	Traveller's Bungalows and Dharamshalas.	0-0-0	0-0-0
XI	Debt.	0-0-0	3000-0-0	XII	Municipal expenses.	1150-0-0	1150-0-0
XII	Refunds.	311-4-6	1761-14-2	XIII	Medical expenses.	8807-12-8	8592-2-5
	Total of receipts...	900001-1-9	719498-10-2	XIV	Revenue Survey expenses.	0-0-0	0-0-0
	Grand Total...	1014151-2-5	804390-14-0	XV	Miscellaneous expenses.	12283-13-0	6707-9-8
				XVI	Adjustments.	0-0-0	0-0-0
				XVII	Remission and Refunds of fees, fines &c.	1488-15-1	5228-12-1
				XVIII	Debts &c. to be paid.	294774-4-11	134375-8-3

XIX	Deposits repaid.	40929-2-0	28197-7-0
XX	Advances & Outstandings.	161563-11-7	83810-9-0
	Total of expenditure...	929258-14-7	670107-6-0
	Closing Balance...	84892-3-10	134283-8-0
	Grand Total...	1014151-2-5	804390-14-0

Debt at the end of 1913-14.....Rs 329914

Amount borrowed during the year under report.....Rs 0

Total.....Rs 329914

Debt paid during the year under report.....Rs 132914

Debt at the end of the.....Rs 197000
1914-15

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Wadhwan State during the year 1915-16.

Dispensary.	Number of patients. treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged cured.	Relieved or discharged other-wise	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Wadhwan City Dispensary.	15994	187 ~~178~~	68	108	9	2	6194-7-7	234.16	
Nagnesh Dispensary.	2849	0	0	0	0	0	554-14-9	42.40	
Rampara Dispensary.	2548	0	0	0	0	0	450-10-9	22.54	

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Wadhwan State for the year 1915-16.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Wadhwan State.	35831	1718	1541	0	177	1110	835	0	275	48	43	31	23	

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Wadhwan State for the year 1915-16.

Number of schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School	Secondary.	Primary.	
26	26	1. High School.	519	509	459.10	414 92	11189-11-10	496-8-0	8874-3-6	
		1. S. G. A. V. School.	15	14	15.91	12				
		22. Primary Boys' Schools,	1336	1490	1080.49	1143.03				
		2. Do Girls' Schools.	356	376	257.44	287.89				

Bhupatrai T.

Chief Karbhari, Wadhwan State.

No. 160 of 1917-18.

From

KHAN BAHADUR SYED SHAMSUDDIN KADRI, I. S. O.
ADMINISTRATOR, WADHWAN STATE.

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR,
KATHIAWAR.

Wadhwan City 31st May 1917.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Wadhwan State for the year ending 31st March 1917.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Situated between 71° and 72° North Latitude and 21° and 22° East Longitude, this Second Class State with its population of 35831 souls measures 242.6 miles. It exercises plenary jurisdiction over 31 villages. It has also revenue rights over several villages and Wantas in the Ahmedabad Collectorate viz. 4 entire villages; a seven annas' share in the villages of Patna and Piprali; 2 Paikista Timbas in the Dhandhuka Taluka and 5 Wantas in the Viramgam and Sanand Talukas. It owns, a four annas' share in the village of Lakhavad under the Paliad Thana.

The population of 35831 or 148 per square mile (according to the census of 1911) has increased as compared with 34851 in the census of 1901. About 6. 1 P. C. of the population are Mahomedans, the rest being Hindus and Jains except 12 Parsis and 1 Christian. Wadhwan City has a population of 15543 souls. Banias and Brahmins form the bulk of the population in Wadhwan proper and are influential but they seldom use their influence either for the welfare of the public or the State. The Banias monopolise the trade and are money

lenders too. This year some of them are expected to make huge profits in extensive cotton dealings but they are too conservative to patronise any philanthropic work except the " Pinjra Pole. "

The favourite profession of the Brahmins is service in which some of them have made a fortune. Those who are incompetent to secure service resort to agriculture or mendicancy.

In the villages, the Kunbis are the most conspicuous for their hard work and honest living. As a rule they are diligent agriculturists and take a keen interest in the improvement of land. Some of them in Khodu, Rampura, Kholadiad, Malod, Kharwa and Vaghela are in a flourishing condition. It is a pity that like the Kunbis of Gujarat they do not take interest in breeding cattle. Next come the Sathwaras and Kolis who no doubt do their best but are still backward in agriculture. The Girasias, Rajputs and Kathis are poor agriculturists. Their straitened circumstances are mainly due to their illiteracy, easy going habits, want of thrift and family pride.

The Mahomedans are generally in a miserable condition. They are mostly illiterate and in menial service. Some of them cultivate land and earn a bare living.

The Dhedas and Chamars are hard working and know how to maintain themselves.

The distribution of the population according to religion (irrespective of the population of 3300 in the Zilla villages) is as follows:-

29378	Hindus.	
	2945	Brahmins.
	3858	Rajputs.
	3481	Kolis.
	2751	Kunbis.
	16343	Other Hindus.
4262	Jains.	
2178	Musalmans.	
12	Parsis.	
1	Christian.	
35831.		

There are 18267 males against 17564 females.

The last quinquennial mean of the State Revenue comes to Rs 490616-6-11 as against Rs 486650-8-0 for the preceding year.

The gross revenue of the State for the year under report aggregated to Rs 509291-0-0 as against Rs 501253-10-3.

The State pays to the British Government as under:-

Peshkashi	Rs	25922-8-0.
Zortalbi	„	2682-0-0.
Ahmedabad Sukhdi	„	87-0-8.

It also pays:-

Rs 9418-1-0	as Jama and Local Fund Cess for the villages in the Dhandhuka Talukas.
Rs 873-15-10	Summary Settlement Cess for Wantas in the Viramgam and Sanand Taluka.

The State receives:-

Rs 1033-12-0	Jama from Talukdars of Gundiala, Jhampodar, Jhamar, Kherali and Bhalala.
„ 3231-8-0	Jama Bandhi from Bhayats.
„ 2272-9-0	Sudharo Cess from Bhayats.
„ 2250-0-0	Rent from the British Government for the site of Wadhwan Civil Station leased under an agreement.
„ 5000-0-0	For Customs of Wadhwan C. S. as per agreement with the British Government.

The Mulgirasias of Vastadi pay 4 p. c. on their income.

Maharana Shri Jasvantsinhji Becharsinhji is a Jhala Rajput. He completed his 41st year on 11th April 1917. He has got 5 Kumars and 1 Kunvari from his only Rani Sahib Sunderba.

Kumar Shri Jorawarsinhji, the Heir-Apparent, studies in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot and is reported to be very weak in English.

He is making a mark as an athlete having won the Tent-pegging Cup and the Tennis Cup. His conduct is reported to be very good.

Kumar Sahebs Karansinhji and Banesinhji joined the Rajkumar College in January 1917. Their progress is satisfactory.

The young Kumar Sursinhji completed his third year on 11-10-1916.

The youngest Kumar Harishchandrasinhji was born on 16-11-1916.

Kunvari Shri Nand Kunvarba who is betrothed to Virsinhji Judev, the eldest Kumar of the Heir-Apparent Bhagvatsinhji Judev of Orchha-Trikamgadh, has been receiving her Gujarati and English education at the palace.

Among the distinguished guests who visited the Wadhwan State during the year under report was His Highness the Mahendra Maharaja Saheb of Trikamgadh.

E. Maconochie Esquire. I. C. S. Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar accompanied by the Political Agent Jhalawad Prant visited Wadhwan City on 7th September 1916 and honoured the State by performing the ceremony of opening the Guest House at Majeswar Bag.

The War—The most dreadful war unprecedented in the annals of the history of the world naturally engaged the attention of all classes of people and the commercial classes in particular were anxiously watching the course of events. The heroic deeds of the valiant armies of His Imperial Majesty and the Allies in Europe and Africa, the Mesopotamian victories and the capture of Baghdad were the occasions for rejoicings all round, Soon after the announcement of the Indian War Loan, a public meeting was held at Wadhwan City under the presidentship of the Administrator to explain to the people the advantages and importance of the different parts of the War Loan. Similar meetings were held by him at Rampura and other important villages to popularise the loan.

It is gratifying to observe that all classes of people and especially

the agriculturists heartily responded to the appeal and loyally came forward to do their bit. Nearly 3500 subscribers contributed to the different parts of the loan of the value of Rs one lac and a half. The State itself proposes to invest a sum equal to the popular contribution. Thus the total subscription of the Wadhwan State would amount to Rs three lacs in all. It is also worth noticing that at the public meeting held by the Administrator in Wadhwan on the 7th March, Rs 2350/ were collected for Her Excellency Lady Willingdon's War Relief Fund. This amount is also to be invested in War Bonds and sent to Her Excellency.

The State contributed:-

Rs	300-0-0	Towards the Memorial Fund of the late Lord Kitchener.
Rs	147-13-9	Towards the Great War Sale and Fete, Bombay Women's Branch.
Rs	175-2-0	Do Do
Rs	240-1-0	Towards the Ahmedabad Fancy Fete.

Changes in the personnel—The most noteworthy event during the year under report was the change in the regime, the reasons for which need not be recorded here.

Mr. Bhupatrai Trikamji the Chief Karbhari was relieved when Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadri, I. S. O. was appointed Administrator. He took over charge of the State on the 1st February 1917.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

The Vahiwat of the Revenue Department is in 31 villages of this State. Of these, 28 are Durbari villages, 2 Bhayati and 1 Inami village. Besides these, the villages of (1) Moti Vavdi (2) Bodia (3) Barania (4) Malanpur and (5) Patna which are situated in the Dhandhuka Taluka; the Wanta of Ghoda (in Viramgam

Taluka) and the Wantas of Uperdal, Vanalia and Aniali (in Sanand Taluka) belong to the State. There is a Tajvijdar posted at Raisangpur for the management of all these Wanta lands. Some lands in the village of Lakhavad (a village in Paliad Thana) are in the possession of the State by virtue of a deed of mortgage, executed by the Khavad Pativala. The villages of Latuda and Varsani are Bhayati villages while the villages of Katuda, Kotharia and Dedadra are Durbari and Bhayati. The Mulgirasias have their wanta lands in the villages of Katuda, Chamaraj, Bapodra, Rupawati, Khodu, Dedadra and Varsani. Some of the Mulgirasias are given certain percentages from the vighotis of the villages of Vastadi, Korda, Samadhiala, Mota Kerala, Madhad and Munjpar. The village of Khamisana is a Dharmada village.

The Bhagbatai system exists in the villages of Katuda, Kotharia, Moti Vavdi, Bodia, Malanpur, Barania and Patna and the Wantas in Viramgam and Sanand Talukas. In all the other villages of the State which are surveyed and classified the assessment has been fixed and cash recoveries are made. The term of the original survey settlement expired in St. year 1970 i. e. 1914 A. D. and the revision survey has to be made at the earliest opportunity.

The monsoon was on the whole favourable and the outturn of crops was by far superior to that of the previous year. The cotton crop flourished and the outturn in some villages was beyond expectation.

Cotton fetched an extraordinary price of Rs 500/. per Dhokna of 25 maunds.

The agriculturists were rejoiced to have such an unusually high price for their cotton and the year was a boon to them, because the last year which was a lean year had crippled their resources.

It is interesting to note that the Wadhwan Ginning Factory, where, on account of the monopoly, all the Wadhwan State cotton is ginned, turned out about 100000 maunds of cotton of the value of nearly twenty lacs of rupees.

The total area brought under cultivation during the year under report was 85410 acres assessed at Rs 346397-6-0 as against 85525 acres assessed at Rs 346074-0-0 in the preceding year. The slight decrease in the area is due to the bad effects of the last lean year.

The area of Padtar lands is about 8974 acres which may be assessed at Rs 17628-14-0 as against 8837 acres assessed at Rs 16316-6-0 of the preceding year. Of this Padtar 2994 acres assessed at Rs 8537 were leased on Eksali tenure.

The Administrator, since his arrival, has been making all possible efforts to dispose of as much of the Padtar as possible. In two months viz. February and March, he has leased 443 acres assessed at Rs 1139.

The area under cultivation referred to above includes only the land subject to Vighoti and not that under the system of Bhagbatai.

The chief crops sown in this State are Cotton, Bajri, Juwar, Wheat, Mug, Muth and Gram. The soils of this State include every variety of the ordinary soils of Gujarat viz. the Black, Besar, and Gorat. In villages like Malod, Kholadiad and Vastadi, the black soil is equal to some of the best land in Broach. This year, these villages had a bumper crop of cotton and some agriculturists made a fortune. The Besar is also of good quality as in Timba rising to a high pitch of fertility

The bright red soil of Rupavati and Velavadar is low in point of fertility and the crops are generally poor.

There is no increase in the Khar land during the year under report. Breaking up land exposes it to the Sun and enables rain to wash off the saline matter.

The number of registered occupants shows a slight decrease of 17. It declined from 2779 to 2762. Some very poor cultivators having lost their bullocks last year, gave up the land and left the village.

The land tax is collected in two instalments at the end of every harvest i. e. in December and April.

As the past year was lean, needy cultivators had to be helped with Tagavi to the extent of Rs 1423-5-9.

Wadhwan cotton has maintained its high reputation and fetches good price as there is a strict prohibition against sowing " Mathia " a lower quality of cotton having a short staple. Mathia is an early cotton crop and is sown in surrounding States. The agriculturists of this State too have been making repeated requests for being allowed to sow Mathia in portions of their inferior lands as it would give them an early harvest.

CHAPTER III.

Legislation—This State enacts its own Laws. Appendix II shows the Laws and Rules that are in vogue in the State at present.

Protection.

Military Force—There is no military force in the State.

Police—1 Superintendent of Police, 2 Fouzdars, 1 Risaldar and 1 Head quarter Chief Constable look after the police force which consists of 130 foot police, 36 mounted sowars including 6 camel sowars. The City Police Fouzdar is responsible directly for the protection of the Wadhwan City from crime. The Risaldar and the Head quarter Chief Constable have to look after the discipline, clothing and general smartness of the mounted and foot police. 1 Jamadar, 6 constables, 1 pagi and 2 camel sowars are posted at Nagnesh, a Kasba bordering on foreign jurisdiction. During the harvest season, the State has to send men to look after the produce of the State Wantas in the Viramgam and Sanand Talukas under the Ahmedabad Collectorate and also of the Nagnesh Mahal. The District Police Fouzdar is responsible for the Police arrangements in the villages of the State. The strength of the village Police including Mukhis (Police Patels) is 101.

The foot police are armed with old (1858) Enfield muskets with bayonets and the mounted police are supplied with lances, swords and muskets.

The ratio of Police (including regular and village police) to population (35831) is 1 to 134. 2 and in point of area it is 1 to .91 square mile.

The working of the Police:—The number of offences reported to the police was 85 as against 106 in the preceding year.

The classification of offences according to their nature is as under:—

2	Robbery.
2	Hurt with a dangerous weapon.
27	House breaking and theft.
35	Theft.
1	Criminal Trespass.
1	Abduction.
1	Cheating.
2	Suicide.
14	Miscellaneous.
85.	

The criminal statistics for the year 1916-17 are remarkable on account of the entire absence of heinous offences such as murder and culpable homicide and the material decline in the aggregate number of offences under the Penal Code. There was a decrease of 12 percent in the number of thefts.

The most striking feature of the Police activity was the detection of 4 cases of opium smuggling. The offenders in three cases were convicted and deterrent punishment was inflicted. One was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence.

57 persons were arrested by the police as against 88 in the previous year. 57 were committed for trial as against 79 in the previous year.

Of these:—

38 were convicted.
19 were acquitted or discharged.

The value of the property stolen during the year under report was

estimated at Rs 2602/. as against Rs 1768 for the past year, out of which, property of the value of Rs 687 was recovered as against Rs 881 in the preceding year.

The decrease in recovery is apparently not satisfactory but most of the stolen property consisted of cotton pods which are hard to identify. The complainants generally over-estimate the value of their loss of crops to get more compensation from the Pucca Pagis who are bound to make good such losses according to their agreement with the village people. This accounts for the low percentage of the property recovered.

There is a growing improvement in the general conduct and discipline of the Police force due to the efforts of the present Superintendent of Police, whose service is lent by the Agency to the State.

Constitution of Courts—There are four Courts of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction in the State.

I. Nagnesh Thandar Court.
II. The Nyayadhish Court.
III. The Sar Nyayadhish Court.
IV. The Huzur Court.

The Nagnesh Thandar is invested with civil powers to hear suits upto Rs 200 and criminal powers of a Second Class Magistrate under the Code of the Criminal Procedure and is also authorized to register documents up to the value of Rs 100.

The Nyayadhish exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate and is authorized to hear civil suits upto Rs 5000/.

The Sar Nyayadhish is a Sessions Judge. He is invested with civil jurisdiction to hear suits above Rs 5000, Suits regarding partnership of any amount, applications regarding grant of probate, certificates of heir-ship. He hears appeals in civil and criminal cases. He exercises the powers of a Court of Small Causes upto Rs 100/. He registers documents of any amount, supervises the sale of Court fee and general stamps and the sale of opium. He is also the Superintendent

of Jail and State Gazette and exercises insolvency jurisdiction and has power to dispose of unclaimed property.

The Huzur Court which was during the greater part of the year presided over by the late Chief Karbhari is now presided over by the Administrator who exercises the powers of a High Court. All the Courts are subject to the general control and authority of the Huzur Court.

Criminal Justice:—During the year under report 246 persons were tried for 179 offences as against 357 persons for 226 offences in the previous year, with the following result:-

64 Convicted (2 by the Sar Nyayadhish; 59 by the Nyayadhish and 3 by the Nagnesh Thandar.)

124 Discharged (3 by the Sar Nyayadhish; 119 by the Nyayadhish and 2 by the Nagnesh Thandar.)

56 Acquitted (13 by the Sar Nyayadhish; 36 by the Nyayadhish and 7 by the Nagnesh Thandar.)

2 Awaiting trial at the end of the year.

246

Appeals:—The result was as under:-

3 confirmed.
4 modified.
2 reversed.

9

There were 11 revision applications of which 8 were disposed of by the Huzur Court and 3 by the Sar Nyayadhish.

Civil Justice:—Although the civil litigation had suffered a set back in the early part of the year on account of the disturbed economic condition consequent upon the failure of the monsoon of 1914-15, the exceptionally prosperous season of 1916 made up the fall during the latter part of the year to such an extent as to beat the last year's record.

The number of civil cases instituted in all the Courts, inclusive of the balance of the last year was 720 for adjudication as against 661 of the previous year. Of these cases, 701 were disposed of as against 615 during the preceding year. The Small Causes Court disposed of 537 cases. The average duration of each civil case decided was 3 months and 27 days as compared with 5 months and 21 days during the previous year. The average duration of each small causes case was 29 days as compared with 1 month and 7 days in the last year. Thus in spite of the increase in the volume of civil litigation, the despatch was more prompt.

The aggregate value of 674 suits (which consisted of 13 cases about landed property, 643 concerning money transactions and 18 about other rights) filed during the year was Rs 47970-15-4 as against 50063-9-10.

Civil Appeals:—The number of civil appeals filed was 49 inclusive of 3 of the previous year against 43 in the last year, of which 30 were persented to the Sar Nyayadhish Court and 19 to the Hazur Court. Of these 49 appeals, 48 were decided as under:-

Decisions confirmed.	26.
„ reversed	2
„ amended	11
cases remanded for retrial	3
„ compromised	6
	48
Appeal in balance	1
	49

The average duration of appeals was 3 months and 22 days as against 6 months and 14 days of the previous year.

Mr. Bhupatrai, on the 1st February, the eve of his departure, bequeathed to the Huzur Court a legacy of 18 civil appeals, 5 miscellaneous appeals, 8 review and revision applications and 4 criminal

revision applications. All these heavy arrears (35 in all) with the exception of one regular civil appeal and one miscellaneous connected with each other were disposed of by the Administrator before the end of March, of course, not without a very heavy strain. That was just the time the Administrator had to devote his energy and attention to various matters of vital importance to the State.

It is gratifying to note that the Sar Nyayadhish and the Nyayadhish have, of late, adopted improved methods of working.

Execution of decrees:—Execution of decrees was stopped against agriculturists and indigent people on account of the economic depression prevailing in the early part of the year, from April to November 1916. However on the advent of the favourable season, the work of execution was carried on energetically. The number of applications for execution filed during the year was 648 as against 774 during the previous year. Of the 818 applications in all, 704 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 114. Decrees of the value of Rs 69146-11-10 were sought to be executed as against those valued at Rs 106816-11-0 for the preceding year. The amount of applications disposed of was 78477-10-3 against 113431-2-8 during the last year. The receipts for the year 1916-17 exceeded those of the previous year by 20 p. c. This was mainly due to the abnormal rise in the price of cotton, the principal agricultural product in this State.

Extradition:—The State had satisfactory relations of reciprocity maintained with the neighbouring States and Talukas as regards extradition. 1 person was handed over by the Zilla authorities through the Agency to this State for trial while no person was extradited out of this State.

Prison:—There is one central Jail in the Wadhwan State which is located in a healthy suburb of the City. The Jail building is strong and well ventilated.

On the 31st March 1916 there were 8 inmates in the jail. During the year under report there were 32 new admissions. The daily average of prisoners in the jail was 11 against 8 in the previous year.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs 853-9-4 as under:-

705-15-1	Boarding.
3-7-2	Clothing.
144-3-1	Lighting charges.
853-9-4	

The general health and conduct of the convicts was satisfactory. No prisoner died in the jail precincts during the year under report. The inmates of the jail are well cared for, fed and clothed.

There is a lock-up at Nagnesh.

The Sar Nyayadhish is an Ex-officio Superintendent of the jail.

Registration:—167 documents of the aggregate value of Rs 78672-12-8 were registered during the year under report as against 204 documents worth Rs 76820-8-0 of the previous year.

Out of 167 documents, 125 were mortgage deeds, 34 sale deeds, 1 will, 1 money bond and 6 documents of a miscellaneous nature. The total fee realized from the registration of the documents was Rs 764.

The Chief Revenue Officer received 22 mortgage and 18 sale deeds worth Rs 3090-0-0 and 4799-0-0 respectively as against 21 mortgage and 53 sale deeds of the value of Rs 4938-4-0 and Rs 6429-0-0 of the preceding year. All these documents were concerning arable lands. The fee levied in mortgoge and sale deeds amounted to Rs 321-0-9 and the chowth in sale deeds to Rs 507-2-0. The deficit in receipts is attributable to the decrease in the value of usufructory mortgage documents which are chargeable with 2 P. C. commission over and above the proper registration fee.

Immigrants and emigrants:—5 subjects of the State migrated to British East Africa and other Colonies during the year under report.

There was no emigration of foreigners into this City.

Municipal Administration:—The constitution of the Wadhwan City Municipality continues to be the same ever since 1892. The Municipal Act and Rules are too old to survive in these days of progress and will have to be revised soon.

The General Committee consists of 14 official and 28 non-official members. The non-official members of the Committee are nominated every third year from amongst the elite of the citizens. The Treasury Officer is the Chairman of the City Municipality.

The sources of the municipal income are certain items set apart by the State such as octroi duties, fees on new door ways, windows &c. opening on public roads and streets, cattle pound fees, tolls levied on carriages passing on the Bhogava bridge, Chowki &c. weighing taxations.

The Municipality manages the City Water Works and supplies water to the people and keeps the fire brigade in working order. It lights public roads and streets and looks after the sanitation of the City.

The State maintains an electric installation and supplies electric light to shop keepers and others who pay for it. All the palaces have been supplied with electric light.

The Municipality annually contributes Rs 4500 to the State as its quota towards the expenses of the City Police. Receipts of the Municipality for the year under report amounted to Rs 27445-5-0 as against Rs 27850-9-0 of the previous year and disbursements totalled Rs 23255-13-3 as against 23050-3-11 in the preceding year. The Municipality constructed 7530 feet of new metalled road.

CHAPTER IV.

Weather crops and rain fall:—The weather of this country is generally dry and fairly healthy. It is generally very cold in the months of January and February and very hot in the months of May and June. The minimum temperature recorded at the Wadhwan State Dispensary was 57° on 20-12-1916 and the maximum temperature was 116° on 22-5-1916.

Production and Distribution.

During the year under report the features of monsoon were very favourable.

The total rainfall registered at Wadhwan, Nagnesh and Rampura

was 25.79; 16.52; and 17.97 respectively as against 9.34; 12.3 and 6.43 in the previous year. The rain fall was on the whole quite favourable.

The following will show how the total area was distributed for sowing purposes.

	Current year.		Last year.	
	Acres.	Gunthas.	Acres.	Gunthas.
Cotton.	64584	0	38263	10
Wheat.	1153	13	1999	28
Miscellaneous including Bajri, Juvari &c.	42152	12	35206	6
	107889	25	75469	4

The area under cotton, the principal and the most paying crop was nearly 70 p. c. more than that of the last year.

The subjoined statement will show the average outturn of crops per acre for the year under report.

Name of crop.	Best.		Middle.		Lowest.	
	1915–16 Mds.	1916–17 Mds.	1915–16 Mds.	1916–17 Mds.	1915–16 Mds.	1916–17 Mds.
Juvar	3	5¼	2¼	3½	1½	2¼
Bajri	3½	7¾	2½	5½	1¼	3¾
Muth	2	3	1½	2	1	1½
Tal	½	2¾	¼	1¾	¼	¾
Kang	2½	2	1½	1½	1	¾
Kalthi	1	¾	½	½	¼	¼
Wheat	30	32	20	22	10	12
Gram	5	5	4	3½	2½	2¼
Kapas (Cotton-pods)	5½	8½	4	6½	3½	5

The season was prosperous and the outturn of all crops especially cotton was highly encouraging. This was due to the propitious monsoon.

The number of bullocks rose from 6814 to 6928.

Wages and labour:—The wages for skilled labourers (masons, carpenters &c.) varied from 0-12-0 to Re 1-0-0 per diem, unskilled males charged from 0-4-0 to 0-6-0 and unskilled adult females from 0-3-0 to 0-5-0 per diem.

During the busy cotton season, there was a heavy demand for labourers and their wages rose from 8 to 10 annas per day. Even females easily earned 6 annas a day.

Prices of Food grains:—Appendix XVIII shows the prices of the staple food grains in this State The prices of cereals are nearly the same as they were last year.

Forest—There is no regular forest except Dajivan which is on the out-skirts of Wadhwan City. It has 3417 trees viz Babul, Nimb, Peepal, Tamarind, &c.

There is scarcity of fire wood in this part of the country and the high prices are due to the scanty growth of babul trees. Efforts are being made to promote the growth of trees and those Patils who earnestly help the plantation in their villages are to be specially rewarded at the annual Durbar.

Trade and Manufacture—Banias are the principlal traders chiefly dealing in cotton, cloth, grain and other sundry articles of daily use. There are two foreign Companies in Wadhwan City which export Kerosine to the neighbouring districts.

Wadhwan is known for its indigenous soap. There are 12 soap factories which exported soap worth about Rs 60000 to other parts of Kathiawad, Gujarat &c.

The Khatris of Wadhwan, Vastadi, Khodu and Nagnesh are professional dyers. They make varieties of fine " Sadlas " which were once very popular amongst Kathiawar females but the abnormal prices of

dyes since the out-break of the war had a very depressing effect and some of them had to give up their business.

There are two ginning factories in Wadhwan City both owned and worked by the same Company. During the season, the total quantity of "Kapas", produce of the Wadhwan State, ginned in these factories and elsewhere was about five hundred thousand maunds in round figures of the approximate value of Rupees twenty five lacs.

There are 280 hand looms working in different parts of the State. They turn out coarse cloth.

There is a steam press for cotton bales in Wadhwan City owned and worked by Messrs Whittle & Co. The number of bales pressed was about 10000.

Post Offices:—All the Postal work is done by the Imperial Postal Service. There is a combined Sub Post Office at Wadhwan City and nine branch Post Offices in the villages of the State.

Public Works:—During the year under report the amount spent on repairs was Rs 7736-9-7 as against Rs 25313-6-7 in the previous year.

Customs Duty:—The rates of duty vary from ¼ to 2 p. c. on the value of the articles imported or exported. Export duty is imposed only on articles of indigenous production such as soap, khadi, hides &c.

This is an objectional impost detrimental to indigenous industries and its pros and cons will have to be duly considered.

Export duty on cotton is levied at Rs 0-2-0 per maund on machine ginned and 8 annas a maund on hand ginned cotton.

The income from customs duty which is Rs 19057-7-2 from 1-11-15 to 31-10-16 in Wadhwan City is given to the City Municipality to be used for works of public utility. One article once charged with duty in any part of the State is allowed to pass duty free to any other part of the State.

Means of Communication:—There are three main roads viz:-

1. Wadhwan City to Wadhwan Civil Station.

2. Wadhwan City to Limbdi.
3. Wadhwan City to the main trunk road leading to Rajkot

The whole of No. 1 and such portions of the other two as are within the State limits are maintained by the State.

There are three Railway Stations, one at Wadhwan City, another at Kharwa named Baldana Road and the third at Katuda which is only a flag Station.

There is a Tramway service between Wadhwan City and the Wadhwan Civil Station managed by a private firm.

There is no mint in the State.

General condition of the State and its people:—The financial condition of the State is on the whole satisfactory and is bound to improve under honest, efficient and economic management. The last year was a lean one bordering on the verge of famine. Luckily this year's bumper crop of cotton has more than compensated for the deficiency of the last year and the agriculturists feel quite happy. Of course the money lender has his vulture eye on the crops of the agriculturists and would not allow them to enjoy undisturbed the fruit of their hard labour. Decrees for old debts are pouring in rapidly for execution.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

The financial year of the State begins on the 1st November and ends on the 31st October which approximately corresponds with the new Hindu year and consequently the figures in this Chapter relate to the period from 1st November 1915 to 31st October 1916.

Rs 470645-4-0 was the income and Rs 132235-5-0 were adjusted as shown in Statement No. XXII as against Rs 525742-12-9 and Rs 190755-13-5 respectively of the previous year. The disbursements were as under:—

Rs 430211-5-1 Administrative and current expenses.

„ 6100-0-0 debts paid off as under:-

3000 towards interest to Wadia Trust Fund.

3100 Waston Museum.

2000 towards principal.

1100 towards interest.

The total gross revenue for Samvat 1973 inclusive of the opening balance of Rs 167480 is estimated at Rs 731100 and the total expenditure at Rs 555018.

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Relief.

The State maintains three dispensaries viz one at Wadhwan City, one at Nagnesh and one at Rampura. The number of patients treated is as under:-

	Wadhwan	Nagnesh	Rampura.
1915-16	16181	2849	2548
1916-17	15846	3055	2534

Out of 15846 persons treated at the Wadhwan City Dispensary, 84 were indoor patients, there being accommodation for 12 beds; 49 indoor patients were discharged cured, 25 were relieved or discharged otherwise; 4 died during the treatment and 6 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

The average daily attendance of patients, was 187.81 at the Wadhwan City Dispensary, 43.76 at Nagnesh Mahal Dispensary and 22 at Rampura Mahal Dispensary.

The surgical operations performed at Wadhwan City Dispensary during the year under report were 853 as against 1507 of the previous year, 24 were major and the rest were minor. Those performed at Nagnesh were 53 as against 57 and at Rampura 110 as against 104 of the previous year respectively.

According to the Hospital thermometer, the maximum heat was

116° on the 22nd May as against 112° on the 26th May of the last year and the minimum heat was 57° on the 20th December as against 53° on the 15th December of the last year.

The prevailing diseases in the State during the year under report were malarial fever, eye sore, diseases of the ear and skin and dysentery.

The police referred 74 medico legal cases to the Chief Medical Officer. Of these, 5 were of opium poisoning and the rest for hurt simple and grievous.

There were 74 cases of scorpion and serpent bites &c.. They were all cured.

The Wadhwan State maintains a Veterinary Dispensary in Wadhwan City, where 125 State animals and 283 belonging to private persons, 408 in all were treated as against 447 of the preceding year. Of these, 341 were discharged cured, 49 were partially relieved, 12 died and 6 remained at the close of the year under report.

The prevailing diseases among the animals were fever, catarrh, colic, bronchitis, retention of urine and cancer horns.

The number of the operations performed during the year under report was 48 as against 46 in the preceding year.

Epidemics of rinderpest and foot and mouth diseases had appeared in the villages of Baldana and Ratanpur. Timely measures were adopted to check them.

The total cost of the Medical Department including the Veterinary Department was Rs 8780-6-2 as against Rs 8252-14-4 of the previous year.

Vital Statistics:—There were 1439 births and 971 deaths during the year as against 1541 births and 835 deaths respectively during the last year.

Hitherto the Police used to collect information about births and deaths. It is prima facie the duty of the Municipality and arrangements have been made to secure timely and accurate information of births and deaths and to record the same in the prescribed forms.

The ratio of births to the population of 35831 souls was 40 per 1000 as against 43 while the ratio of deaths was 27 as against 23 in the previous year. Of the total number of 971 deaths recorded during the year, 493 were amongst infants under 5 years' age. This heavy mortality amongst infants which covers half the death rate is mainly due to want of proper nursing, the wild prejudices of ignorant parents and their indifference towards the medical institutions provided for them in central places. There were 112 deaths amongst adults between the age of 35 and 50 and 184 above the age of 50.

When the prices of milk and Ghee are very high as they were during the year, the poor and infirm naturally get less nourishment and succumb more rapidly to diseases.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

The total number of public institutions in the State is 26 viz 1 High School in Wadhwan City, 1 Composite School teaching English upto the fourth Standard at Nagnesh; 22 primary schools including one school for depressed classes in Wadhwan City and 2 girls' Schools.

Besides these, there are 10 private and religious institutions. The total number of boys receiving English education was 527, and the number of those under primary education was 1482. There were 377 girls in primary schools while 175 girls received religious instructions in the Jain Girls' School in Wadhwan City.

The number under instruction is 7.9 P. C. of the total population. The children of school going age are 15 P. C. of the population.

19 villages out of 31 are provided with schools, the remaining villages being too small to have a school. Of the total population 90 percent have the educational facilities provided for them at their doors.

Of the total number of students viz 2386 against 2389 last year, 2284 were Hindus and Jains and 102 Mahomedans.

The total number of boys and girls receiving Education was 2854 against 2938 in the previous year. The slight decrease in the number attending village schools is due to the favourable monsoon which induced the parents of fairly grown up boys to utilise them in agricultural work.

The primary Schools of the State presented 1599 students at the annual examination and 1284 came out successful, the percentage of passes being 74.88.

2. The number of students in the Daji Raj High School was 497 against 509 last year.

The daily average attendance in the High School was 398.48 as against 414.92.

189 passed out of 360 presented for the annual examination in the High School and 12 out of 24 in the Nagnesh English Composite School.

Of the 24 students who appeared for the Matriculation examination (in March 1916) 11 turned out successful.

3. A drawing Class has been attached to the High School and 4 passed out of 8 in the Drawing Grades Examinations.

4. **Hostel:**—It is highly gratifying to observe that Maha Rana Shri Balsinhji Girasia Hostel attached to the High School which receives an annual grant of Rs 1000 from the State is attended by 35 promising Girasia lads who are taking full advantage of the educational facilities afforded by the State. 4 of them are attending Primary Schools while 31 are in the High School. There are decent arrangements for their lodging and boarding and a Rajput Superintendent looks after them and maintains discipline.

5. *Staff in the High School*:—The Head Master who is also Superintendent of Education is an M. A. of the Bombay University. Of his 13 assistants, 4 are graduates including one who has also passed his S. T. C. Examination, 2 under graduates, 6 matriculates and 1

unqualified. Besides these, there ia a drawing master and a cricket and gymnastic teacher.

6. The High School possesses a decent library and a laboratory.

7. The Primary education is entirely free throughout the State while the English education is cheap, the rate of fees rising from 0–8–0 to Rs 2. Free studentships are given on a liberal scale. Of 497 students in the High School 144 are free and 30 half free.

8. *Private Institutions*:—There are 10 private institutions (6 for boys and 4 for girls.) in Wadhwan City where 468 pupils receive education as against 549 during the previous year.

The Sanskrit Pathshala had 10 students and the Mahomedan Madresa 99. These two institutions receive an annual grant-in-aid from the State of Rs 48 and Rs 75 respectively.

The total expenditure on account of education amounted to Rs 20329–13–11 as against Rs 20814–13–4 in the preceding year.

9. *Scholarships*:—The State gives 2 scholarships of Rs 250 each (per year) to Jhala Rajputs attending the Talukdari Girassia School at Wadhwan. 1 prize of Rs 25 named " Maconochie prize " is awarded at the annual prize distribution ceremony held in the Talukdari Girasia School. One scholarship of Rs 25 per month is given to a student studying in the Grant Medical College, Bombay and one of Rs 20 p. m. to a female student of Wadhwan attending the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad. 7 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs 49 per month are awarded to students attending different Colleges in the Presidency. The State also gives scholarships of Rs. 87 per month to poor but deserving students attending the High School. Rs 54 are distributed annually amongst deserving girls attending the Wadhwan and Nagnesh girls' Schools.

10. The fees realized by the High School during the year under report amounted to Rs 3978–10–0 as against Rs 4192–12–0 in the last year. The fees in Nagnesh Composite School amounted to Rs 20–15–0 as against Rs 9–2–0 in the previous year.

11 *Physical Education*:—The gymnastic Teacher daily looks after

the physical education of the boys attending the High School while in Primary Schools boys play native games and learn drill.

Wadhwan maintains its reputation in Cricket. This year the Daji Raj High School had a match with the Porbander 11 and won it by 11 wickets and 2 runs.

12. Attention is paid to moral education and a prayer to the Almighty is daily recited by boys in each class before the commencement of their daily work.

13. It may be said to the credit of the Daji Raj High School and the present Head Master Mr. Shah that a promising old student of this High School, Mr. Shivlal Panachand Shah passed the Indian Civil Service Examination during the year under report.

14. ***General Remarks:***—This chapter on Education should not be closed without a few general observations. The Head Master of the High School is in charge of Primary Schools. He has more than enough of his own work. The efficiency of the High School would be materially enhanced if he could devote more time and attention to the improved methods of teaching adopted in more advanced Schools. Some of his assistants stand in need of guidance. There must be a separate supervisor for Primary Schools who can visit Primary Schools more frequently and popularise education. The Administrator in the course of his tour found lots of boys and girls of School going age in large villages loitering in the streets. Most of the villagers could give no satisfactory explanation for this palpable apathy and indifference but some old and welltodo Kunbi agriculturists had the moral courage to give a spontaneous reply and disclose their secret. Their first objection was to the course of studies. They did not care for service. They wanted their children to stick to their hereditary profession of agriculture. All that they required was a practical knowledge of the three Rs and training in agriculture.

Their another contention was that the boys by remaining too long under the school roof became delicate and learnt to dislike the village life. They could not stand the hard field-work so well as boys accustomed to the daily toils under the scorching Sun and inclement weather. As regards the girls, they had the usual lame excuse of

house-hold work. When questioned as to the advisability of introducing compulsory education in villages (the Primary education is already free throughout this State) their blunt but prompt reply was that they would be under the painful necessity of shifting to a place where there was no such compulsion. These sentiments of the village people crude and primitive as they may appear at first sight have strong reasons to support them and tend to show the hollowness of the boisterous clamour for compulsory education. It is certainly in the best interests of the agriculturists that their children should receive education of a really useful character.

If the courses in rural schools can be so revised as to adapt them to the requirements of village life with due regard to some practical training in improved methods of agriculture, there is no doubt that the agriculturists would readily send their boys to schools. As regards the girls what is really wanted is persuasion and a large number of them can be induced to attend the School at least for 3 or 4 years. Thus illiteracy can be gradually reduced without any undesirable compulsion and without in any way affecting the important profession of agriculture upon which the welfare of mankind mainly depends.

CHAPTER VIII.

Printing Press.

The only existing Printing Press is the Maharana Shri Jasvantsinhji Printing Press in Wadhwan City owned and managed by Jagjivan L. Sheth of Wadhwan City since 1911. His press prints the Wadhwan Durbari Gazette.

Library:—There is one library in Wadhwan City which is called the Native General Library and is maintained by the City Municipality and the popular contribution. It receives an annual grant of Rs. 250 from the State.

Amongst the note worthy ancient monuments in Wadhwan is the famous temple of Ranak Devi near the Bhogava river where the celebrated Ranak Devi became Sutee in the 12th Century.

There are three step-wells in Wadhwan City, one Madhav Vav constructed by Madhav the primeminister of Karan Ghela in the 13th Century. The other two are Lakhuvav and Gangavav constructed by Lakhu and Ganga Khawasans.

There are also two other step-wells in the district one called Ratba in Rampura and another called Holmatani Vav at Baldana.

Care is taken to preserve these monuments.

—o—

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The year under review was prosperous. The Land Revenue and the authorized arrears were collected smoothly. There was no epidemic disease and the public health was on the whole good. The agriculturists were happy as the price of cotton was beyond expectation. The cattle flourished as there was sufficient fodder. The trade had its ups and downs on account of the war but the bona fide cotton merchants who had long standing dealings with the village people had a wide range of profit. The State (small as it is in area and population) and its people gave a signal proof of their staunch loyalty to the British Throne and the Empire by contributing a decent sum of Rupees three lacs to the Indian War Loan.

2. The question of water supply for the City of Wadhwan is serious and requires a careful consideration. There are a few sweet wells in the City but the people generally dig holes in the dry bed of the river and fetch water for drinking purposes. The water pumped from a large well sunk on the other side of the river is not potable. An expert is to be consulted whether an artesian well like the one recently made in Viramgam would turn out successful.

3. Some departments of the State require gradual over-hauling. The pay of the Talatis and Teachers is poor and will have to be revised to ensure honesty and efficiency.

4. The routine work was at the outset heavy in consequence of the arrears of long standing and bulky revenue Tumars (about 700) and 145 Lekhs relating to agricultural land and building sites all of

which meant so much money to the State. In addition to this, there was very heavy appellate work pending in the Huzur court which had to be disposed of before the end of March i. e. in two months.

5. My thanks are due to the Heads of Departments and other officers of the State including the Huzur Sireshtedar for their loyal co-operation in the administration of the State.

6. I cannot conclude this report without expressing my gratitude to Mr. W. P. Cowie, I. C. S., Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant for the cordiality with which he acquainted me with the previous history of the State and the courtesy invariably shown by him.

7. I cannot adequately express in words how much I am indebted to you, Sir, for your magnanimous support and guidance in the beginning of my arduous task.

I have the honour to be,

S i r ,

Your most obedient servant,

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator,

WADHWAN STATE.

Printed by J. L. Sheth, Managing-Proprietor Maharana Shri Jasvatsinhji Printing Press, Wadhwan City.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Wadhwan State and residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1916-17.

	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To.	
1	Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadri, I.S.O	Administrator.	1-2-1917	31-3-1917	
2	Mr. Girdharlal Jeykrishna Dave, B. A; LL. B.	Sar Nyayadhish	18-8-1915	31-3-1917	
3	Mr. Dalpatram Bapuram Bhatt.	Chief Revenue Officer.	26-2-1917	31-3-1917	
4	Mr. Kalidas Nagardas Shah, M. A.	Head Master & Supdt. of Education	1-11-1910	31-3-1917	
5	Mr. Morarji Rambhai Desai.	Treasury Officer.	16-2-1915	31-3-1917	
6	Dr. Krishnarao Narayanrao Bam, L. M & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	28-11-1915	31-3-1917	
7	Mr. Popatlal Lavji Chudgar, High Court Pleader.	Nyayadhish	1-11-1915	31-3-1917	
8	Mr. Amantulla Rahimtulla.	Supdt. of Police.	3-11-1916	31-3-1917	
9	Mr. Laxmishanker Jethabhai Baxi.	State Vakil.	16-8-1911	31-3-1917	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX II.

List of laws in force in the Wadhwan State for the year 1916-17.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
1. Opium act.	As adopted at the Karbharis' Meeting 1880.		
2. Game Laws.	1883.		
3. Gambling Act	No.		
4. Prisoners' Act	...		
5. Extradition Rules. ...	...		
6. Stray Animals' Act. ...	...		
7. Rules regarding sale of Poisonous drugs. ...	...		
8. Stamp Act.	...		
9. Registration Act. ...	...		
10. Court Fee Act.	...		
11. Unclaimed Property Act...	...		
12. Boiler Inspection Act. ...	...		
13. Arms Act.	...		
14. Abkari Rules	...		
15. Rules regarding suits & execution proceedings against Khatedar Khedats. ...	...		
16. Rules regarding the age of Majority.	...		
17. Rules regarding the period of Limitation of suits. ...	...		
18. Rules regarding certificate of Heirship	...		
19. Explosive Act	...		
20. Act of suspective character.	Yes		
21. War ordinances	Yes		
22. Jail rules.	...		
Tharav dated 9th July 1890 enjoining the application of the spirit of the following Laws and Acts; in particular & other Acts in general.			
1. Civil Procedure Code. ...			
2. Indian Penal Code. ...			
3. Criminal Procedure Code...			
4. Contract Act			
5. Indian Evidence Act. ...			
6. Specific Relief Act. ...			
7. Hindu Law and Usage. ...			
8. Mahomedan Law.			
9. Law of Torts.			
10. Law of Limitation.			

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military force in the Wadhwan State 1916-17.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments Battalions or batteries	Number of guns	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.				European commissioned officer.	Native commissioned officer.	Non-commissioned officer.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline & education of the police force for the year 1916-17.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost	Punishments.			Reward.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ragular Foot Police.	130	~~Rs~~ 120, 25, 13, 15, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7,	15240	5	0	1	0	0	57	0	
District Palas & Pagis	101	~~Rs~~ 9, 8, 7, 6½, 6, 5½, 5,	6940	3	0	0	0	0	26	0	
Mounted Police.	36	~~Rs~~ 35, 15, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8.	4944	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	
Total...	267		27124	8	0	1	0	0	98	0	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Wadhwan State during the year 1916-17.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wadhwan State.	106	85	88	57	79	57	39	38	40	19	44	66	49	66	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Wadhwan State during the year 1916-17.

State.	Amount stolen		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wadhwan State.	1768-9-1	2602-7-9½	881-6-11	687-9-6	49.8	26.3	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Wadhwan State during the year 1916-17.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment.											Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																			
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation.	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Hurt, theft &c.	3	179	182	163	126	246	64	6	11	5	8	33	1	64	180	0	0	21	3	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Wadhwan State during the year 1916-17.

Number of Courts	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
				Brought to trial in 1916-17.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sar-Nyayadhish.	8 ~~7~~	2	13	5 ~~~~	0	0	0	0	32 ~~32~~	18 ~~5~~	3	13	2	0	0	0	~~~~ These accused being committed to sessions are not added to the total.
Nyayadhish.	196	169	3	57	12	149	0	0	306	221	119	36	59	5 ~~~~	0	2	
Nagnesh Thandar	29	8	0	0	2	10	0	0	51	12	2	7	3	0	0	0	
Total...	226	179	16	57	14	159	0	0	357	246	124	56	64	0	0	2	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts Wadhwan State during the year 1916-17.

Tribunals.	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases.																	
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Two Courts.	9	...	...	3	3	6	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1916–17.

Tribunal	Opening balance.		Filed during tne year received by transfer or on demand		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 & under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 & under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000		Exparte.	Admitted & compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
3 Courts.	25	46	636	674	661	720	615	701	46	19	47970–15–4	13	643	18	552	68	18	5	0		157	197	31	316	21782–13–5	M. D. 3–27	

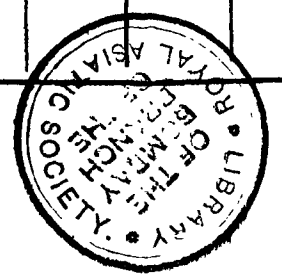
Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work, results of applications for execution of decrees of Wadhwan State for the year 1916-17.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the register			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the closes.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for the present year	Past year.	Present year	Value for the present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for the present year	Past year.	Present year.	Value for the present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Three Courts.	221	170	60,508-15-10	774	648	69,146-11-10	995	818	1,29,655-11-8	825	704	78,477-10-3	170	114	51,178-1-5	52	10	52	



Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil-work. Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Wadhwan State for the year 1916-17.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Two Courts.	5	3	38	46	43	49	40	48	3	1	33085-5-0	24969-7-3	17	26	9	2	3	11	6	3	5	6	M. D. 6-14	M. D. 3-22	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri.

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and lock-ups in the Wadhwan State during the year 1916-17.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from the last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year				
				Past year.	Present year.						
Wadhwan City.	1	8	32	38	40	8	11	12	Rs AS. PS. 853—9—4	Days. 11	No deaths occured during the year under report.

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Wadhwan State for the year 1916-17.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wadhwan State	209	167	131	125	72	34	1	1	0	1	5	6	204	167	76820-8-0	78672-12-8	5	0	0	0	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year 1916-17.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
Mortgage, sale deeds, money bonds and miscellaneous documents.	204	76820	8	0	833	13	0	167	78672	12	8	764	0	0	
Total...	204	76820	8	0	833	13	0	167	78672	12	8	764	0	0	
Deduct expenditure...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net profit...	0	0	0	0	833	13	0	0	0	0	0	764	0	0	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Wadhwan State during the year 1916-17.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st November 1915.	Receipts during the year.		Total in the current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st October 1916	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Wadhwan.	33042-14-8	27850-9-0	27445-5-0	60488-3-8	23050-3-11	23255-13-3	37232-6-5	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Wadhwan State during the year 1916-17.

State.	April 1916.	May 1916.	June 1916.	July 1916.	August 1916.	September 1916.	October 1916.	November 1916	December 1916.	January 1917.	February 1917.	March 1917.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Wadhwan City.	...	...	2-86	6-77	12-16	2-79	1-21	...	...	...	...	...	25-79	9-34	20.87	
Mahal Nagnesh.	...	1-85	.93	4-63	3-73	4-78	.60	...	...	...	...	...	16-52	12-3	18.19	
Mahal Rampura	...	.85	2-94	4-11	6-19	2-63	1-25	...	...	...	...	...	17-97	6-43	15.29	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains for the year 1916-17.

Articles.	During March (past year) per rupee Bengal			During March (present year) per rupee Bengal			Remarks.
	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	
Bajri.	0	9	30	0	10	10	
Juwar	0	11	30	0	12	60	
Rice.	0	7	0	0	6	60	
Mug.	0	7	20	0	8	20	
Wheat.	0	9	30	0	9	10	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on public works during the year 1916-17.

Description of work.	State Funds			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
I. Repair Works.								
(1) Palace repairs.								
(2) State buildings repairs &c.	...	7736-9-7	7736-9-7	...	2090-7-8	2090-7-8	9827-1-3	
II. Local Funds.								
(1) Ordinary repairs.								
(2) Additions and alterations								

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agriculture stock in the Wadhwan State during the year 1916-17.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.										Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats		With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female											
Wadhwan State.	1973	6928	2382	1125	3460	194	123	27	885	16848		3035	49	11	1871	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri.

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Wadhwan State during the year 1916-17.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Wadhwan State.	1	3901-0-0	1	2151-0-0	2	388-0-0	...	...	4	6440-0-0	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts, disbursements and debt of Wadhwan State during the year St. 1972 i. e. from 1st November 1915 to 31st October 1916.

No.	Name of Head.	Receipts.		No.	Name of Head.	Disbursements.		Remarks.
		Collection during the previous year	Collection during the current year.			Previous year.	Current year.	
	Opening balance.	84892-3-10	134283-8-0	I	Establishment and other expenses of general administration Revenue, Law & Justice.	37134-1-3	31485-4-3	
I	Land Revenue.	428190-13-8	385593-5-6	II	Jail charges.	1383-10-11	1642-2-1	
II	Taxes.	14975-0-5	16060-9-7	III	Police charges.	32809-7-5	31145-8-8	
III	Sayar.	49605-11-4	39030-3-3	IV	Political charges.	67814-12-4	67129-2-1	
IV	Law and Justice.	14845-10-11	13946-4-5	V	Bardashi expenses.	11293-0-2	10821-3-1	
V	Education.	4259-5-7	4134-2-0	VI	Education expenses.	22082-6-5	21199-13-6	
VI	Interest.	2736-0-3	5836-12-8	VII	Agriculture, Garden and Forest expenses.	30373-1-0	8944-5-4	

VII	Miscellaneous.	11130-2-7	6043-14-7	VIII	Public works.	34010-8-7	11616-6-0
VIII	Adjustments.	0-0-0	0-0-0	IX	Durbar charges.	153837-2-10	211708-15-7
IX	Deposits.	43003-10-6	12901-10-6	X	Allowances, Pensions & Dharmada	11307-2-8	11100-9-9
X	Refunds of Advances and Outstandings.	145990-4-9	117581-8-7	XI	Travellers' Bungalows and Dharamshalas.	0-0-0	0-0-0
XI	Debt.	3000-0-0	0-0-0	XII	Municipal expenses.	1150-0-0	1250-0-0
XII	Refunds.	1761-14-2	1752-1-11	XIII	Medical expenses.	8592-2-5	8249-13-1
	Total of receipts...	719493-10-2	602880-9-0	XIV	Revenue Survey expenses.	0-0-0	0-0-0
	Grand Total...	804390-14-0	737164-1-0	XV	Miscellaneous expenses.	6707-9-8	12605-6-4
				XVI	Adjustments.	0-0-0	0-0-0
				XVII	Remission and Refunds of fees. fines &c.	5228-12-1	1312-11-4
				XVIII	Debts &c. to be paid.	134375-8-3	6100-0-0

XIX	Deposits repaid.	28197-7-0	30485-8-0
XX	Advances & Outstandings.	83810-9-0	94471-15-10
	Total of expenditure...	670107-6-0	561268-12-11
	Closing Balance...	134283-8-0	175895-4-1
	Grand Total...	804390-14-0	737164-1-0

Debt at the end of 1914-15.....Rs 197000

Amount borrowed during the year under report.....Rs 0

Total.....Rs 197000

Debt paid during the year under report.....Rs 2000

Debt at the end of 1915-16.....Rs 195000

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Wadhwan State during the year 1916-17.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	Indoor.	Discharged cured	Relieved or discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Wadhwan City Dispensary	15762	94	49	25	4	6	6652-6-3	187.81	
Nagnesh Dispensary	3055	0	0	0	0	0	602-5-4	43.76	
Rampura Dispensary	2534	0	0	0	0	0	543-11-0	22	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Wadhwan State for the year 1916-17.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Wadhwan State.	35831	1541	1439	0	102	835	971	136	0	43	40	23	27	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Wadhwan State for the year 1916-17.

Number of schools		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March 1917		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary	Primary.	
26	26	1 High School.	509	497	414.92	398.48	10620-10-4	496-8-0	8998-11-1	
		1 S. G. A. V. School.	14	30	12.	20.8				
		22 Primary Boys' Schools.	1490	1482	1143.03	1192.5 6				
		2 Do Girls' Schools.	376	377	287.89	296.78				

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

NO. OF 1918-19.

From

KHAN BAHADUR SYED SHAMSUDDIN KADRI, I. S. O.

ADMINISTRATOR, WADHWAN STATE.

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR,

KATHIAWAR.

HUZUR OFFICE, WADHWAN STATE.

Wadhwan City 24th May 1918.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Wadhwan State for the year ending 31st March 1918.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Situated between 71° and 72° North Latitude and 21° and 22° East Longitude, this Second Class State with its population of 35831 souls measures 242.6 miles. It exercises plenary jurisdiction over 31 villages. It has also revenue rights over several villages and Wantas in the Ahmedabad Collectorate viz. 4 entire villages; a seven annas' share in the villages of Patna and Piprali; 4 Paikista Timbas in the Dhandhuka Taluka and 5 Wantas in the Viramgam and Sanand Talukas. It owns a four annas' share in the village of Lakhavad under the Paliad Thana.

2. The population of 35831 or 148 per square mile (according to the census of 1911) has increased as compared with 34351 in the census of 1901. About 6. P. C. of the population are Mahomedans, the rest being Hindus and Jains. Wadhwan City has a population of 15543 souls. Banias and Brahmins form the bulk of the population in Wadhwan proper. The Banias monopolise trade and are money lenders too. The favourite profession of Brahmins is service. Those, who are incompetent to secure service, resort to agriculture or mendicancy.

134999

3. In villages, Kunbis are the most conspicuous for their hard work. They are diligent agriculturists and take a keen interest in the improvement of land. Some of them in Khodu, Rampura, Kholadiad, Malod, Kharwa and Vaghela are in a flourishing condition. It is a pity that like the Kunbis of Gujarat they do not take interest in breeding cattle. Next come the Sathwaras and Kolis who do their best but are still backward in agriculture. The Girasias, Rajputs and Kathis are poor agriculturists. Their straitened circumstances are mainly due to their illiteracy, easy going habits and want of thrift.

The Mahomedans are mostly illiterate and in menial service. The Bohras and Ghanchis cultivate land and earn an honest living.

The Dhedas and Chamars are hard working & know how to maintain themselves.

4. The distribution of the population according to religion (irrespective of the population of 3300 in the Zilla villages) is as follows:—

29378	Hindus.	
	2945	Brahmins
	3858	Rajputs.
	3481	Kolis.
	2751	Kunbis.
	16343	Other Hindus.
4262	Jains.	
2178	Musalmans.	
12	Parsis.	
1	Christian.	
35831.		

There are 18267 males against 17564 females.

5. The gross land revenue of the State for the year under report aggregated to Rs 613072 as against Rs 509291 showing an increase of over one Lakh of rupees.

6. The State pays to the British Government as under:—

Peshkashi	...	Rs 25922-8-0.
Zortalbi	...	„ 2682-0-0.
Ahmedabad Sukhdi		„ 87-0-8.

It also pays:-

Rs 9418—1—0 as Jama and Local Fund Cess for the villages in the Dhandhuka Taluka.

Rs 873-15-10 Summary Settlement Cess for Wantas in the Viramgam and Sanand Talukas.

7. The State receives:-

Rs 1033-12-0 Jama from Talukdars of Gundiala, Jhampodar, Jhamar, Kherali and Bhalala.

„ 3231—8-0 Jama Bandhi from Bhayats.

„ 2243—4-9 Sudharo Cess from Bhayats.

„ 2250—0-0 Rent from the British Government for the site of Wadhwan Civil Station leased under an agreement.

„ 5000—0-0 For Customs of Wadhwan C. S. as per agreement with the British Government.

8. The Mulgirasias of Vastadi pay 4 p. c. on their income.

Sad demises in the Raj family.

9. The Raj family had two unfortunate bereavements in one month. Rana Shri Jivansinhji, step-brother of the late Thakore Sahib, who had been in poor health for a long time breathed his last in Wadhwan on the 5th of February 1918.

10. Maha Rana Shri Jasvatsinhji, Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan expired in Bombay on the 22nd February 1918 at the premature age of 42. The post-funeral ceremonies were performed in Wadhwan according to the Shastras and established usage.

11. His Highness the Maha Raja Raj Sahib of Dhrangdhra, His Highness the Thakore Sabib of Morvi and the Thakore Sahib of Lakhtar personally offered their condolences to the Rani Sahiba in her sad bereavement.

12. There was a special deputation from the Orchha State.

13. Mourning deputations from the following States came to Wadhwan to tendor messages of sympathy and consolation:-

1. Nawanagar.
2. Bhavnagar.
3. Porbandar.
4. Morvi.
5. Gondal.
6. Wankaner.
7. Limbdi.
8. Mangrol.
9. Lakhtar.
10. Sayla.
11. Chuda.
12. Muli.
13. Jasdan.

14. The minor Thakore Sahib Jorawarsinhji Jasvatsinhji is a Jhala Rajput. He completed his 18th year on 23rd July 1917. He studies in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot and has appeared for the Diploma examination but the result is not out.

Kumar Sahebs Karansinhji and Banesinhji joined the Rajkumar College in January 1917. Their progress is reported to be quite satisfactory.

The young Kumar Sursinhji has completed his fourth year.

The youngest Kumar Harishchandrasinhji is in his second year.

Kunvari Shri Nand Kunvarba who is betrothed to Kumar Shri

Virsinhji Judev, the eldest Kumar of the Heir-Apparent Raja Bahadur Bhagvatsinhji Judev of Orchha-Tikamgadh, has been receiving her Gujarati and English education at the palace.

15. *The War*:—The mighty world conflict continued to engage the serious attention of all classes of people. The State and its people have been anxious to do their bit and to render humble aid to this great cause.

The State and the popular contributions during the year were:-

War Loan ...	Rs	300,000
Our Day Fund (Rajkot)	„	15,283
Queen Mary's Technical School for disabled Soldiers (Through Her Excellency Lady Willingdon).	„	2,200
The Kathiawar Lucky Bag	„	550
The recruiting Fund	„	323
	Total Rs.	318,356.

The State subscribes every month Rs. 175 to the Jhalawad Branch of the Women's War Relief Fund under the supervision of Mrs. Harold.

16. *Recruits*:— All possible efforts are being made to secure recruits for the Kathiawar Company. Liberal concessions are granted by the State in addition to those notified by the British Government. A Special Officer has been appointed to popularise recruiting. The bulk of the small population of this State is agricultural and commercial. However the Wadhwan State has hitherto supplied 10 recruits (7 sent by the State and 3 joined of their own accord) and it is hoped that the number would increase. It is to be regretted that inspite of all persuasion, Rajputs and Kathis once known for their martial spirit are still holding back.

17. *Personnel*:—The office of the Administrator remained with me throughout the year.

Mr. Morarji Desai reverted to the British Service and Mr. Harilal Kikabhai Mehta succeeded him as Treasury Officer.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

The Vahiwat of the Revenue Department is in 31 villages of this State. Of these, 28 are Durbari villages, 2 Bhayati and 1 Inami. Besides these, the villages of (1) Moti Vavdi (2) Bodia (3) Barania (4) Malanpur and (5) Patna which are situated in the Dhandhuka Taluka; the Wanta of Ghoda (in Viramgam Taluka) and the Wantas of Uperdal, Vanalia and Aniali (in Sanand Taluka) belong to the State. There is a Tajvijdar posted at Raisangpur for the management of the Wanta lands. Some lands in the village of Lakhavad (a village in Paliad Thana) are in the possession of the State by virtue of a deed of mortgage executed by the Khavad Pativala. The villages of Latuda and Varsani are Bhayati villages. The Mul-girasias have their wanta lands in the villages of Katuda, Chamaraj, Bapodra, Rupawati, Khodu, Dedadara and Varsani. Some of the Mul-girasias are given certain percentage from the vighoti of the villages of Vastadi, Korda, Samadhiala, Mota Kerala, Madhad and Munjpar. The village of Khamisana is a Dharmada village.

Land Tenures.

2. The Bhagbatai System exists in the villages of Katuda and Kotharia but Rana Shri Jivansinhji having died without any issue, his share naturally lapses to the State and it would now be possible to introduce the Vighoti system in both these surveyed and classified villages. The Chouth Bhagdars in Moti Vavdi, Bodia, Malanpur, Barania and Patna in the Dhandhuka Taluka are averse to Vighoti and Bhagbatai has to be maintained.

Revision Settlement-Vighoti.

3. In all the other villages of the State which are surveyed and classified, the assessment has been fixed and cash recoveries are made. The term of the original Survey Settlement expired in 1908. It was extended to 1914 and the Revision Settlement was overdue. Soon after receiving charge of the administration and clearing off the heavy arrears of Judicial and Revenue work noted in the last report, I tackled the important problem of the Revision Settlement and was able to submit a full report to you with all the detailed state-

-ments in September last. The revised rates were duly announced before the end of Samvat 1973 and levied during the current year i. e. Samvat 1974. The revision led to an increase of about one Lakh of rupees in round figures in the fixed Land Revenue. The increase in the maximum rates from 20 to 25 p. c. was fair and reasonable as borne out by the fact that both the instalments according to the revised rates were smoothly recovered. After a careful consideration, the revised rates were guaranteed for a term of 10 years in the interests both of the State and the cultivators. Care was taken to give the Land-holders the advantage of the Igatpuri Concessions which amounted only to Rs 542 in the case of 633 occupants. This is an additional proof of the revised rates having been moderate and equitable. The Vighoti system has proved extremely beneficial to cultivators who have learnt to appreciate it, especially during the last 2 years when the price of cotton rewarded them so handsomely. It is gratifying to note that the whole of the elaborate revision work was done without any extra establishment and without any extra cost to the State.

4. It is also worth noticing that after the introduction of the revised rates in November last, 770 acres of land assessed at Rs 2861 was taken up for cultivation by agriculturists.

5. There was also a remarkable increase of nearly Rs 20000 in the miscellaneous Land Revenue.

6. *The monsoon:*— On the whole the season was propitious. The monsoon began well but later on the unusually heavy rains had an adverse effect on the Kharif crops. Bajri and Juvar were damaged and the growth of cotton was retarded. On account of excessive moisture, the cotton crop was late too. The last storm in October proved injurious to cotton pods. Compared with the last year, the out-turn of cotton is estimated to be from 12 to 14 annas but the un-precedented high price of cotton, Rs 35 per maund (nearly double that of the last year) more than compensated for the deficiency in the out-turn.

On the whole, the agriculturists were prosperous and happy especially when the last year was also a flourishing one. Had it not been for the abnormal price fetched by cotton, the agriculturists would

have found it hard to bear the strain of the present severe scarcity. The price of fodder was also very high.

7. The total area brought under cultivation during the Samvat year was 86759 acres as against 85410 in the preceding year showing an increase of 1349 acres.

8. Of the 8974 acres of Padtar land, 1349 acres were leased during the year. All possible efforts are being made to dispose of as much Padtar land as possible.

9. The chief crops sown in this State are Cotton, Bajri, Juwar, Wheat, Mug, Muth and Gram.

The soils of this State include every variety of the ordinary soils of Gujarat viz. the Black, Besar and Gorat. In villages like Malod, Kholadiad and Vastadi, the black soil is equal to some of the best land in Broach. The Besar is also of good quality as in Timba rising to a high pitch of fertility.

The bright red soil of Rupavati and Velavadar is low in point of fertility and the crops are generally poor.

10. There is no increase in the khar land during the year under report. Breaking up land exposes it to the sun and enables rain to wash off the saline matter.

11. The number of registered occupants rose from 2762 to 2845 showing an increase of 83. This is the more gratifying in the year of the Revision Settlement.

12. The land tax is collected in two instalments at the end of every harvest i. e. in December and April.

13. There was no demand for Tagavi as the last year was prosperous.

14. Wadhwan cotton has maintained its high reputation and fetches good price as there is a strict prohibition against sowing "Mathia" a lower quality of cotton having a short staple. Mathia is an early cotton crop and is sown in surrounding States. Some agriculturists of

Wadhwan Town had surreptitiously sown Mathia this year in portions of their fields. It was detected and the Kapas was kept separate. The defaulters were fined.

15. *General remarks*:—For a number of years, there had been stagnation and no promotion in the Revenue Department. In the current budget, the pay of the Chief Revenue Officer was raised from Rs 115 to Rs 150 and that of the Treasury Officer from Rs 110 to Rs 150. The clerical staff was promoted according to merits and seniority. To ensure efficiency and integrity, the salaries of Talatis were raised and graded. The post of Hazur Daftardar on Rs 75 was created. The grades of Vahivatdars were also revised. These whole-some reforms would cost the State about Rs 3600 per annum, but the general efficiency and contentment secured thereby are expected to produce good effects and to lead to a good deal more than a corres-ponding gain in the various sources of the State revenue.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation:—This State enacts its own Laws. Appendix II shows the Laws and Rules that are in vogue in the State at present.

2. *Military Force*:—There is no military force in the State.

3. *Police*:—1 Superintendent of Police, 2 Fouzdars, 1 Risaldar and 1 Head quarter Chief Constable look after the police force which consists of 130 foot police, and 36 mounted sowars including 6 camel sowars. Nearly half the force is literate. The City Police Fouzdar is responsible directly for the protection of the Wadhwan City from crime. The Risaldar and the Head quarter Chief Constable have to look after the discipline, clothing and general smartness of the mounted and foot police. 1 Jamadar, 6 Constables, 1 Pagi and 2 Camel sowars are posted at Nagnesh, a Kasba bordering on foreign jurisdiction. During the harvest season, the State has to send men to look after the produce of the State Wantas in the Viramgam and Sanand Talukas under the Ahmedabad Collectorate and also of the Nagnesh Mahal.

The District Police Fouzdar is responsible for the Police arrangements in the villages of the State. The strength of the Village Police including Mukhis (Police Patels) is 101.

4. The foot police are armed with old (1858) Enfield muskets with bayonets and the mounted police are supplied with lances, swords and carbine muskets.

5. The ratio of Police (regular and village) to population is 1 to 134 and in point of area, it is 1 to .91 square mile.

6. Mr. Amanatulla continued in charge as Superintendent during the year.

7. With a view to promote efficiency and to induce a better class of recruits to join the force, the pay and grades of the mounted and foot Police were revised and raised.

The pay of the City and the District Fouzdars was raised from Rs 25 to Rs 40 each and the appointments of 2 Jamadars were made to exercise greater supervision. The pay of the Superintendent was raised from Rs 120 to Rs 150.

It is proposed to have a Police Station at Rampura, the Head Quarters of the Vahivatdar, to secure better protection of the surrounding villages and more prompt investigation of offences.

The reorganisation would cost nearly Rs 2700/ per annum, the total expenditure on account of the Police having risen from Rs 26808 to Rs 29516.

8. During the troublesome times of the strike and the epidemic of plague, the Police under their strong and energetic Superintendent proved true to their salt in maintaining peace and order and discharged their duties faithfully.

9. *The working of the Police*:—The number of offences reported to the police was 78 as against 85 in the preceding year.

The classification of offences according to their nature is as under:-

1 Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

3	Robbery.
1	Grievous hurt.
1	Hurt with a dangerous weapon.
42	House breaking and theft.
13	Thefts.
3	Receiving stolen property.
1	Cheating.
1	Criminal breach of trust.
2	Trespass.
10	Miscellaneous.
78	

The crime returns for the year 1917-18 as compared with those for the last year show a decrease of 8.2 p. c. in the number of offences reported to the Police. The decline is noticeable in the case of petty thefts, while more than half the number of total cognizable offences consisted of house-breaking coupled with theft. The rise in this class of cases is accounted for by the fact that during the latter part of the year, Wadhwan City and almost all the villages of the State had a severe epidemic of plague to escape the ravages of which people had to vacate their houses and live in huts out-side. Had it not been for the vigilance of the Police and night patrols even in the most infected localities, the number of offences would have been much larger.

During the year under report, there was not a single case of opium smuggling.

10. 70 persons were arrested by the Police as against 57 in the previous year and 57 were committed for trial.

Of these:—

36	were convicted.
12	were acquitted or discharged.
9	awaited trial.

The value of the property stolen was estimated at Rs 4778 out of which property of the value of Rs 1117 was recovered.

The percentage of recovery during the year was 23 against 26 last year. The frequent changes in the abodes of the people during the plague time and the difficulty of finding out their whereabouts delayed the detection of crimes and the prompt investigation of offences. This accounts for the low percentage of the property recovered

11. The percentage of convictions was 63 against 66 last year.

12. *Constitution of Courts*:— There are four Courts of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction in the State.

I The Nagnesh Thandar Court.
II The Nyayadhish Court.
III The Sar Nyayadhish Court.
IV The Huzur Court.

13. The Nagnesh Thandar is invested with civil powers to hear suits npto Rs 200/- and criminal powers of a Second Class Magistrate. He is also authorized to register documents upto the value of Rs 100/-.

14. The Nyayadhish exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate and is authorized to hear civil suits upto Rs 5000/-.

15. The Sar Nyayadhish is a Sessions Judge. He is invested with Civil jurisdiction to hear suits above Rs. 5000/-, suits regarding partnership of any amount, applications regarding grant of probate and certificates of heirship. He hears appeals in civil and criminal cases. He exercises the powers of a Court of Small Causes upto Rs 100. He registers documents of any amount and supervises the sale of Court fee and general stamps. He is also the Superintendent of Jail and the Durbar Gazette. He exercises insolvency jurisdiction and has power to dispose of unclaimed property.

16. The Huzur Court is presided over by the Administrator who exercises the powers of a High Court.

All the Courts are subject to the general control and authority of the Huzur Court.

17. *Criminal Justice*:—During the year under report, 242 persons were tried for 115 offences as against 246 persons for 179 offences in the previous year with the following result:—

78 convicted (5 by the Sar Nyayadhish, 70 by the Nyaya-dhish and 3 by the Nagnesh Thandar).

87 discharged (81 by the Nyayadhish and 6 by the Nagnesh Thandar).

59 acquitted (1 by the Sar Nyayadhish, 51 by the Nyaya-dhish and 7 by the Nagnesh Thandar).

18 awaiting trial at the end of the year.

242

18. *Criminal Appeals*.— The result was as under :—

5 summarily rejected.

2 confirmed.

5 modified.

2 reversed.

14

19. *Civil Justice*::—The civil litigation which rose to a record figure last year showed an appreciable decline this year in the number of suits, though reverse was the case as regards their value. The number of civil cases instituted in all the Courts, inclusive of the balance of the last year was 426 for adjudication as against 720 of the previous year. Of these cases, 408 of the value of Rs 59525/ were disposed of as against 701 valued at Rs 21782 during the preceding year. The Small Causes Court disposed of 308 suits of the value of Rs 6417/. The average duration of each civil case decided was 5 months and 17 days as compared with 3 months and 27 days during the previous year. The delay was specially inordinate in the Sar Nyayadhish Court in disposing of 4 long standing civil suits. This affected the average duration.

20. The average duration of each small causes case was 20 days against 29 days in the last year.

21. The aggregate value of 407 suits (12 cases about landed pro-perty, 384 concerning money transactions and 11 about other rights) filed during the year was Rs 62234 as against Rs 47970.

22. *Civil Appeals*:—The number of civil appeals filed was 23 in-clusive of 1 of the previous year against 49 in the last year, of which 16 were presented to the Sar Nyayadhish and 6 to the Huzur Court. Of these 23 appeals, 22 were decided as under:-

Decisions confirmed	9
,, reversed	2
,, amended	7
Cases remanded for retrial	1
Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.	3
Pending with the Sar Nyayadhish,	1
	23

The average duration of appeals was 4 months and 15 days as against 3 months and 22 days of the previous year.

23. *Execution of Decrees*:—114 applications for execution were in balance at the beginning of the year. 291 fresh applications were received during the year, making a total of 405, against 818 in the last year; out of these, 315 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 90. Decrees of the value of Rs. 45202 were sought to be executed as against those valued at Rs. 69146 during the previous year. The amount of applications disposed of was Rs. 39831 as against Rs. 78477 during the last year. The deficiency in the value of the applications disposed of is primarily attributable to the smaller number of applications presented during the year. As the season was good, lots of debts were privately settled.

24. *Extradition*:—The State had satisfactory relations of recipro-city maintained with neighbouring States and Talukas as regards extra-dition. 5 persons were handed over to this State for trial by the Agency and other States through the Agency intervention while no person was extradited out of this State.

25. *Prison*.—There is one Central Jail in the Wadhwan State

which is located in a healthy suburb of the City. The jail building is strong and well ventilated.

On the 31st March 1917 there were 12 inmates in the jail. During the year under report there were 21 new admissions. The daily average of the accused under trial in the jail was 10 days against 11 days in the previous year.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs 852.

During the year under report, one convict who had brought infection from outside, fell a victim to plague and another died of high fever, notwithstanding the timely and careful treatment by the Chief Medical Officer. The health of the other convicts, who were all inoculated, was quite satisfactory throughout the year. The conduct of prisoners was good. The inmates of the jail are well cared for, fed and clothed according to the standard of British Indian Jails.

The Sar Nyayadhish is an Exofficio Superintendent of the Jail.

A committee has been appointed to visit the jail.

There is a lock-up at Nagnesh.

26. *Registration*:— 170 documents of the aggregate value of Rs 75252 were registered by the Judicial Department during the year under report as against 167 documents worth Rs 78672 of the previous year.

Of these 170 documents, 93 were mortgage deeds, 66 sale deeds, 4 wills and 7 documents of a miscellaneous nature.

The total fee realised from the registration of the documents was Rs 804 as against 764 last year. The amount of the usual chowth levied in sale deeds and realised by the State Treasury was Rs 2508/.

27. The Chief Revenue Officer received for registration 17 mort--gage and 24 sale deeds of land worth Rs 3315 and Rs 4590 respectively as against 22 mortgage and 18 sale deeds of the value of Rs 3090 and Rs 4799 of the preceding year. All these documents were con--cerning arable lands. The fee levied in mortgage and sale deeds amounted to Rs 380 and the chowth in sale deeds to Rs 729 as against Rs 321 and Rs 507 of the previous year.

28. An analysis of these 41 documents concerning land is interest-ing as it tends to show the economic condition of the agriculturists.

In 19 cases, 123 acres of land assessed at Rs. 543 passed from agriculturists to agriculturists; in 13 cases, 122 acres of land assessed at Rs. 547 went into the hands of agriculturists from those of non-agriculturists. Only in 4 cases, 35 acres assessed at Rs. 112 fell into the hands of non-agriculturists. 5 non-agriculturists had a mutual exchange of 53 acres assessed at Rs. 207.

29. *Immigrants and Emigrants*:—There was only one emigrant to British East Africa and no immigrant during the year under report.

30. *Municipal Administration*:—The constitution of the Wadhwan City Municipality continues to be the same ever since 1892. The Municipal Act and rules are too old to survive in these days of pro-gress. They have just been revised and a draft is ready for discussion.

31. The general Committee consists of 14 official and 28 non-official members. The nonofficial members of the Committee are nomi-nated every third year from amongst the elite of the citizens. The Treasury Officer is the Chairman of the City Municipality.

32. The sources of the Municipal income are certain items set apart by the State such as octroi duties, fees on new door ways, windows &c opening on public roads and streets, cattle pound fees, tolls levied on carriages passing on the Bhogava river bridge, chowki &c weighing taxations.

33. The Municipality manages the City Water Works and supplies water to the people and keeps the fire brigade in working order. It lights public roads and streets and looks after the sanitation of the City.

34. The State maintains an electric installation and supplies electric light to shop keepers and others who pay for it. All the palaces have been supplied with electric light.

35. The Municipality annually contributes Rs. 4500 to the State as its quota towards the expenses of the City Police. Receipts of the

Municipality for the year under report amounted to Rs. 35650 as against Rs. 27445 of the previous year (an increase of Rs. 8205 due to the high prices of cloth, grain &c). The disbursements totalled Rs. 22303 against Rs. 23255 of the preceding year. The Municipality constructed 5375 feet of new metalled road.

36. During the epidemic of plague, the Municipality supplied plague medicines and disinfectants free to the people and paid special attention to Sanitation, cleanliness of streets and disinfection of houses. All Municipal servants and particularly the sweepers discharged their duties faithfully. The Chairman Mr. Harilal K. Mehta exercised vigilant supervision.

General remarks:—The pay of the post of Sar Nyayadhish and Nyayadhish was raised and deserving members of the Judicial and Municipal establishments were promoted.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.

Weather crops and rainfall:—The weather of this country is generally dry and fairly healthy. It is generally very cold in the months of January and February and very hot in the months of May and June. The minimum temperature recorded at the Wadhwan State Dispensary was 52° on the 6th February 1917 and the maximum temperature was 107° on the 24th April 1917.

2. *Monsoon*:—The monsoon set in favourably in June and progressed well in July and August but the heavy down-pour in September and especially in October proved injurious to standing crops.

The total rainfall registered at different centres was as under :-

	1917	1916.
Wadhwan City	32.47	25.79
Rampura ...	25.43	17.97
Nagnesh ...	38.31	16.52

Within the last 20 years the rainfall was never so copious.

3. The following comparative statement will show how the total area was distributed for sowing purposes:—

	Current year.	Last year.
	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton.	75427	64584
Wheat.	1866	1153
Miscellaneous including Bajri, Juvar &c.	31519	42152
Total.	108812	107889

4. *Cotton:*—The area under cotton, the principal and the most paying crop increased by nearly 11000 acres or about 17 p. c. Cotton thus monopolizes 75 p. c. of the cultivated area. Ten years ago, the area under cotton was 50430 acres. Thus within the last ten years, there has been a tremendous increase of 150 percent which is obviously detrimental to the growth of food grains and fodder. The result though alarming is inevitable so long as cotton rules the market and fetches fancy prices.

5. *Wheat:*—Special instructions were issued and facilities afforded to grow wheat which led to a satisfactory increase of about 60 p. c.

6. The subjoined statement will show the average out-turn of crops per acre for the year under report.

Name of crop.	Best.		Middle.		Lowest.	
	1916–17 Mds.	1917–18 Mds.	1916–17 Mds.	1917–18 Mds.	1916–17 Mds.	1917–18 Mds.
Cotton pods (Kapas)	$8\frac{1}{2}$	8	$6\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Juvar.	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2
Bajri	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$

Muth.	3	4	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Tal.	$2\frac{3}{4}$	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kang.	2	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Wheat.	32	25	22	15	12	10
Gram.	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Kalthi.	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

7. Excessive rain affected the Juvar and Bajri crops and the out-turn was not satisfactory. The out-turn of cotton was also less than that of the last year. The wheat crop was diseased.

8. The number of bullocks rose from 6928 to 7272, a fair increase of 354.

9. *Wages and labour*:—The wages for skilled labourers (masons and carpenters &c) varied from Re. 1-0-0 to Re 1-4-0 per diem, unskilled males charged from Re. 0-6-0 to 0-8-0 and unskilled adult females from Re. 0-3-0 to 0-5-0 per diem.

10. During the busy cotton season, there was a heavy demand for labourers and their wages rose from 12 annas to 1 rupee per day. Even females easily earned 8 annas a day.

11. *Prices of food grains*:—Appendix XVIII shows the prices of the staple food grains in this State. The prices of food grains and the necessaries of life rose high and grain compensation had to be given to all the State servants drawing Rs 30 per month and less.

12. *Forest*:—There is no regular forest except Daji Van which is on the out-skirts of Wadhwan City. It has 3328 trees viz:—Babul, Nimb, Peepal, Tamarind &c.

13. There is a scarcity of firewood in this part of the country and the high prices are due to the scanty growth of Babul trees. With a view to promote the growth of trees, I have issued a circular offering rewards at the annual Durbar to the village Patels and others who would plant trees in waste land and the out-skirts of villages and look after them.

At present there are in all 34226 trees.

14. *Trade and Manufacture*:—Banias are the principal traders chiefly dealing in cotton, cloth, grain and other sundry articles of daily use. There are two foreign Companies in Wadhwan City which export kerosine to the neighbouring districts.

15. *Soap*:—Wadhwan is known for its indigenous soap. There are 12 soap factories which exported soap worth about Rs 60,000 to various parts of Kathiawar, Gujarat &c.

Dyers:—The Khatris of Wadhwan, Vastadi, Khodu and Nagnesh are professional dyers. They make varieties of fine "Sadlas" (Female dress) which were once very popular amongst Kathiawar females but the abnormal prices of dyes since the out-break of the world-wide war had a very depressing effect and some of them had consequently to give up their business.

17. *Factories*:—There are two factories in Wadhwan City. A steam press for cotton bales belongs to Messrs Whittle & Co., a ginning factory to Messrs Patuck & Co.

18. There are 283 hand looms as against 280 in the previous year in different parts of the State. They turn out coarse cloth.

19. *Post Offices*:—All the postal work is done by the Imperial Postal Service. There is a combined sub Post Office at Wadhwan City and there are 9 branch Post Offices in the villages of this State.

20. *Public Works*:—During the year under report the amount spent on repairs was Rs 4092 as against Rs 7736 in the previous year as shown in Appendix XIX.

21. *Customs duty*:—The rates of duty vary from ¼ to 2 p. c., on the value of the articles imported or exported. Export duty is imposed only on articles of indigenous production such as soap, Khadi, hides &c. This is an objectionable impost detrimental to indigenous industries and its pros and cons are under cosideration. Export duty on cotton is levied at Re. 0-2-0 per maund on machine ginned and Re. 0-8-0 a maund on hand ginned cotton.

The income from customs duty which is Rs 27273 from 1-11-1916

to 31-10-1917 in Wadhwan City as against Rs 19057 of the last year is given to the City Municipality to be used for works of public utility One article once charged with duty in any part of the State is allowed to pass duty free to any part of the State.

22. *Means of Communication*:—There are three main roads viz:—

1. Wadhwan City to Wadhwan Civil Station.
2. Wadhwan City to Limbdi.
3. Wadhwan City to the main trunk road leading to Rajkot.

The whole of No. 1 and such portions of the other two as are within the State limits are maintained by the State.

There are three Railway Stations within the State limits, one at Wadhwan City, another at Kharwa named Baldana Road and the third at Katuda which is only a flag Station.

There is a Tramway service between Wadhwan City and the Wadhwan Civil Station managed by a private firm.

23. *Mint*:—There is no mint in the State.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

The financial year of the State begins on the 1st November and ends on the 31st October which approximately corresponds with the new Hindu year and consequently the figures in this chapter relate to the period from 1st November 1916 to 31st October 1917.

2. Rs 5,69,342 was the income and 2,33,313 were adjusted as shown in Statement XXII as against Rs 4,70,645 and Rs 1,32,235 respectively of the previous year. The disbursements were as under:—

Rs 3,55,483	Administrative and current expenses.
6,000	debts paid off as under:—
3,000	Towards interest to N. M. Wadia Trust Fund

3,000 Watson Museum.

2,000 Towards Principal

1,000 Towards interest.

3. *Revenue*:—The total gross revenue for Samvat year 1974 inclusive of the opening balance of Rs 3,22,755 is estimated at Rs. 9,91,245 and the total expenditure at Rs. 3,67,115 leaving a balance of Rs. 6,26,130.

4. *Debts*:—The State paid the following debts upto 31st March 1918 over and above the debts paid before 31st October 1917.

52000—Paid to Mr. N. M. Wadia.

50000-0-0 Towards Principal.

2000-0-0 Towards interest.

52000-0-0

18750 Paid to the Watson Museum Fund Rajkot.

18000/— Towards Principal.

750/— Towards interest.

18750/—

5. The State is now entirely free from debts.

6. *Audit* :—The Accounts of the State were Audited by the Office of the Accountant General. To facilitate the audit work, a few forms suggested by the auditors have been introduced in the Treasury and Revenue Departments.

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Relief.

The State maintains three Dispensaries viz one at Wadhwan City, one at Nagnesh and one at Rampura. The number of patients treated during the year is as under:—

Wadhwan.	Nagnesh.	Rampura.
15449	2836	2477.

Out of 15449 persons treated at the Wadhwan City Dispensary, 86 were indoor patients. 47 indoor patients were discharged cured; 32 were relieved or discharged otherwise, 4 died during treatment and 3 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

The average daily attendance of patients was 215 at the Wadhwan City Dispensary, 35 at Nagnesh Mahal Dispensary and 22 at Rampura Mahal Dispensary.

2. The surgical operations performed at the Wadhwan City Dispensary during the year under report were 1112 as against 853 of the previous year, 66 were major and the rest minor.

3. The prevailing diseases in the State during the year under report were malarial fever, eyesore, diseases of the ear and skin.

4. *Plague*:—This year there was a severe epidemic of plague. The infection was traced from Ahmedabad and Viramgam. Wadhwan City had 188 plague cases and the surrounding villages 266. When plague was raging in Bhavnagar and round about, necessary precautions were taken to protect the City. Handbills were distributed in the town and villages warning the people to guard against infection. Arrangements were made for medical inspection at the City Station and the City escaped for a pretty long-time. At last when plague broke out furiously in Ahmedabad and Viramgam, people from these infected localities surreptitiously entered the City and spread the infection. The City people carried the infection to surrounding villages. Timely measures were adopted to evacuate the City and villages and the ravages of plague were much checked. To popularise inoculation, the officers of the State including myself got inoculated. The result was that 464 persons came forward for inoculation. The absence of Roux Syringe which could not be had even in Bombay was a great desideratum. Of the inoculated, only one died of plague.

5. The Police referred 70 medico legal cases to the Chief Medical Officer. Of these, 4 were for opium poisoning and the rest for hurt simple and grievous.

6. There were 71 cases of scorpion and serpent bites. All were cured.

7. At the Veterinary Dispensary in Wadhwan City 108 State animals and 185 belonging to private persons, 293 in all were treated.

The prevailing diseases among animals were fever, catarrh, colic, bronchitis, retention of urine and cancer horns.

The number of operations performed during the year under report was 41.

8. *Vital Statistics*:—There were 1534 births and 2039 deaths during the year as against 1439 births and 971 deaths respectively during the last year. There were 188 cases of plague in Wadhwan City and 266 in villages of which 114 & 203 respectively proved fatal. Malaria was unusually severe this year on account of excessive rain & cold and there were 229 deaths due to malarial fever and pneumonia.

9. The ratio of births to the population was 42 per mille as against 40 last year while the ratio of deaths was 56 as against 27.

10. Of the total number of deaths, 673 were of infants under 5, 245 of children between 5 to 15, 433 amongst adults from 15 to 35; 297 between 35 and 50, and 392 over 50.

11. The heavy mortality amongst infants which covers nearly ⅓ the death rate is mainly due to want of proper nursing, the prejudices of ignorant parents and their indifference to the medical institutions.

12. The mortality amongst females aged 25 to 35 was also high and attributable to carelessness and indigenous treatment of female diseases. The heavy mortality amongst infants and mothers can be reduced by founding a maternity home and placing it in charge of a qualified Lady Doctor and Midwife. There is a possibility of a charitably disposed gentleman offering a suitable building for this purpose and the State would defray the cost of maintaining this institution. The State has already been helping a female student with a Scholarship of Rs 20 per month to qualify herself for this special work.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

The total number of public institutions in the State rose from 26 to 29. They consist of 1 High School in Wadhwan City, 1 English Composite School teaching upto the English fourth Standard at Nagnesh, 25 Primary Gujarati schools including 1 school for depressed classes and 2 Girls' schools. This year 3 new primary schools were opened at Kotharia, Gomta and Nana Kerala.

Over and above these, there are 10 private and religious institutions. The total number of boys receiving English education is 459 as against 527 of the last year. The decrease is due to new admissions from Vernacular schools having not been made in March as the schools were closed on account of plague. The number in Primary schools rose from 1482 to 1819 showing an increase of 337 or nearly 25 percent The number of students of the depressed classes increased by 50 p. c. 414 girls attend primary schools while 447 receive religious instruction in the Jain Girls' school in Wadhwan City.

Children of school going age are 15 p. c. of the population while 8.76 p. c. are under instruction. 22 villages out of 31 are provided with schools, three new schools having been opened during the year. 94 p. c of the total population have educational facilities provided for them at their doors.

Of the total number of students viz;- 3139 against 2854 last year, 2932 were Hindus and Jains, 206 Mahomedans and 1 Parsi. The Primary schools of the State presented 1527 students at the Annual Examination and 1153 came out successful, the percentage of passes being 75 as against 74.88.

2. The number of students in the Daji Raj High School was 434 as against 497 last year. The cause of the apparent decrease has already been explained. Owing to plague the schools remained closed for nearly 3 months.

The daily average attendance in the High School was 290 as against 398. Plague is responsible for the low attendance.

Of the 31 students who appeared at the Matriculation examination, 11 passed as against 11 out of 24 last year.

3. The Drawing Class attached to the High School passed 5 out of 8 at the Drawing Grades examinations.

4. *Hostel*:—Maha Rana Shri Balsinhji Girasia Hostel attached to the High School which receives an annual grant of Rs 1000/- from the State continues to be popular and has attracted 40 Girasia lads as against 35 last year. It is gratifying to observe that the Girasias are taking full advantage of the educational facilities afforded by the State. 7 of them are in Primary Schools while 33 attend the High School. There are decent arrangements for their lodging and boarding. A Rajput Superintendent looks after them and maintains discipline.

5. *Staff in the High School*:-The Head Master Mr. K. N. Shah M. A. continued to be in charge of the High School and Primary Schools as Superintendent of Education. Of his 14 assistants, 5 are graduates, 2 under-graduates, 5 matriculates and 1 unqualified. The newly budgetted post of an assistant was given to a 3rd year trained man who teaches drawing. Besides these, there is a cricket and gymnastic teacher.

6. The High School possesses a decent library and a laboratory.

7. The Primary education is entirely free throughout the State while English education is cheap, the rate of fees rising from Re. 0-8-0 to Rs 2-0-0. Free studentships are given on a liberal scale. Of 434 students in the High School, 129 are free and 30 half free.

8. *Private Institutions*.—There are 10 private institutions (6 for boys and 4 for girls) in Wadhwan City where 447 pupils receive education.

The *Sanskrit Pathshala* had 12 students and the *Mahomedan Madresa* 93. The annual grant to both these institutions has been raised this year from Rs 48 and Rs 75 to Rs 72 and Rs 100 respectively.

The total expenditure on account of education amonnted to Rs 21056 as against Rs. 20329 in the preceding year.

9. *Scholarships.*— Liberal provision has been made in the Budget to help poor but deserving students attending various institutions as shown below:—

(1)	2 scholarships of Rs 250 each per year to Jhala Rajputs attending the Talukdari Girasia School at Wadhwan Civil Station.	Rs	500
(2)	1 scholarship of Rs 20 P. M. in the Grant Medical College Bombay.	„	240
(3)	1 scholarship of Rs. 20 per month for a female student in the B. J. Medical School Ahmedabad.	„	240
(4)	4 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs 24 P. M. awarded to students attending different Colleges in the Presidency.	„	288
(5)	1 scholarship of Rs 7 P. M. given to a female student in the Barton Female Training College, Rajkot.	„	84
(6)	Scholarships of Rs 90 P. M to poor but deserving students attending the Local High School.	„	1080
(7)	Rs 60 are distributed annually amongst deserving girls attending the Wadhwan and Nagnesh Girls' schools.	„	60
(8)	1 prize of Rs 25 called "Maconochie Prize" for the Talukdari Girasia School.	„	25
		Total Rs	2517
		per year.	

10. The fees realised by the High School during the year under report amounted to Rs 2973 as against Rs 3978 last year. The decrease is due to the fees from January to March having been collected in April as the High School was closed on account of plague. The fees in the Nagnesh Composite School amounted to Rs 19 against Rs 20.

11. *Physical Education*:—The gymnastic teacher daily looks after

the physical education of the boys attending the High School while in Primary schools, boys play native games and learn drill.

Wadhwan maintains its reputation in Cricket. The Daji Raj High School had a match with the Palitana 11 and won by 11 wickets and 35 runs.

12. *Moral Education* — Moral instruction continues to be imparted by means of stories selected from text books and others read by the teachers.

13. *General Remarks.*—As observed in the last report, to promote primary education and to popularise it in villages, it was thought desirable to appoint a separate Supervisor for Primary schools and to relieve the Head Master of the High School of the extra out-door work. Provision was accordingly made in this Budget for a post of Rs 50/. As village schools are mostly attended by the children of agriculturists, it was deemed expedient to select a man of their own kith and kin who would more easily enlist their sympathy and win their confidence. Mr. Somabhai Amin, a respectable land holder and a Kunbi by caste who had passed the matriculation examination and who had educational experience was appointed Supervisor. He visited all the Primary schools and explained to the village people the advantages of education with the result that within a short time there was a marked increase of 337 students i. e. 25 per cent. There would have been a still further increase, had the schools not been disturbed by plague. However the result achieved is quite satisfactory. Special efforts are also being made to promote female education. A trained female teacher has been appointed at Nagnesh.

14. Along with other departments, the Educational Department was also overhauled. The Head Master of the High School and his assistants were duly promoted. The pay of the Head Masters of Primary schools was revised and made decent. The minimum salary of a trained teacher is fixed at Rs 12 and that of an untrained teacher at Rs 8. Provision has been made for increasing the number of trained hands. All these reforms and changes are calculated to increase the cost on education by nearly Rs 2500 per year.

CHAPTER VIII.

Printing Press.

The only existing Printing Press is the Maharana Shri Jasvatsinhji Printing Press in Wadhwan City owned and managed by Mr. Jagjivan L. Sheth of Wadhwan City since 1911. His press prints the Wadhwan Durbari Gazette.

2. *Library* :—There is one library in Wadhwan City which is called the Native General Library and is managed by the City Municipality and popular contribution. It receives an annual grant of Rs 250 from the State.

3. Amongst the noteworthy ancient monuments in Wadhwan is the famous temple of Ranak Devi near the Bhogava river where the celebrated Ranak Devi became Suttee in the 12th Century. There are three step-wells in Wadhwan City, one Madhav Vav constructed by Madhav the primeminister of Karan Ghela in the 13th Century. The other two are Lakhuvav and Gangavav constructed by Lakhu and Ganga Khawasans.

There are also two other step-wells in the district, one called Ratba in Rampura and another called Holmatani Vav at Baldana.

Care is taken to preserve these monuments.

CONCLUSION.

The welfare and prosperity of the State depend mainly upon the cultivators who are its backbone. A succession of two favourable seasons coupled with the unprecedented price of cotton proved a boon to the agriculturists. They were quite happy but for an out-break of plague which played havoc not only in this State but in different parts of Kathiawar and Gujarat. The State is in mourning on account of the sad demise of Thakore Sahib Jasvatsinhji. The number of cattle increased by 357 and their condition was satisfactory though the price of

fodder was high. Trade had its fluctuations on account of war conditions. The prices of food-stuffs and necessaries of life rose high on account of the difficulties of transport and profiteering. Local merchants had a wide range of profit in their cotton dealings with cultivators. A few reckless speculators had to pay a heavy penalty for their insatiable, gambling propensities.

2. The difficult problem of shortage of labour and the consequent high wages which hinder agricultural and economic developements accentuates the necessity of labour-saving implements and modern methods of agriculture. The question of agricultural education and practical training is thus of vital importance.

3. During the year under review, Primary education made steady progress. 3 new schools were opened and the number of students showed a marked increase of nearly 25 per cent. A special Supervisor was appointed to popularise education in villages. The State offers liberal scholarships to promote secondary and higher education.

4. All classes of people and particularly the agriculturists set a magnificent example of loyalty by enthusiastically responding to the appeal for "War Loan" and "Our Day Fund" in Rajkot. The size of the contribution was highly gratifying.

5. Hitherto this State stands first in the Jhalawad Prant in point of supplying recruits for the Kathiawar Company.

6. The sanitation of Wadhwan has much improved. The important question of the water supply for the City had engaged my attention from the very beginning. It is gratifying to observe that the Bombay Government have been pleased to permit Mr. Dooris, Executive Engineer in charge Boring Works, to visit Wadhwan and give his expert advice in connection with deep boring. He is expected here before the setting in of monsoon.

7. As promised in the last report, the Revenue, Police and Educational Departments were overhauled. The pay of the Police Force, Talatis, Teachers and the clerical staff of all Departments was

revised and the appointments were graded. The officers of all Departments were adequately promoted. The meagre pay of peons and other menials was increased and grain compensation was granted. In all about *600* servants of the State had some improvement made in their remuneration in the hope that there would be a corresponding improvement in the general efficiency.

8. The most noteworthy event during the year was the Revision Settlement which had been hanging fire long since. The revised rates which were moderate and reasonable were cheerfully accepted by the cultivators and promptly paid. The Land Revenue was smoothly collected. The Revision led to an increase of nearly one lakh of rupees in fixed Land Revenue.

Another striking feature of the year was the increase of 83 in the number of occupants of land. The area under cultivation increased by about 2000 acres. This is the more gratifying in the year of the Revision Settlement. The miscellaneous land revenue also showed a remarkable increase of nearly Rs 20000 as compared with the last year. Building sites fetched nearly Rs 8000. The maximum price realised was Rs 7-8-0 per square yard in Wadhwan City and Rs. 6-0-0 in Malod. Compared with the last year, there was an increase of Rs. 3000 in Ijaras (Farms).

9. In finance, there is a material improvement. The current year's Budget bears ample testimony to the sound financial condition of the State. On the 1st of February 1917 when the Administration began, the Treasury had a balance of 3 lakhs in round figures with debts and outstanding bills of nearly one lakh of rupees. During the year, the long standing debts of the Wadia Trustees and the Watson Museum amouting to Rs 70,000 plus interest were paid off and the State is now entirely free from debts. The balance on the 31st March 1918 was a little more than Rs 5½ lakhs inclusive of the War Loan of Rs. 1½ lakhs. After providing Rs 1 lakh for the Kunvari's marriage and the increased expenditure on account of the reorganisation of various Departments, the Budget is expected to leave a closing balance of nearly Rs. 7½ lakhs including the War Loan i.e. one full year's revenue.

10. These savings effected with all possible care and economy would enable the State to cope with unforeseen contingencies and to give a further proof of its staunch loyalty to the British Crown and the British Empire by subscribing liberally to the Second War Loan when issued.

11. In the face of the internal and external difficulties which the Administration had to encounter during the year, the progress made by the State all round may be regarded as satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator,

WADHWAN STATE.

Printed by J. L. Sheth, Managing-Proprietor Maharana Shri Jasvatsinhji Printing Press, Wadhwan City.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Wadhwan State and residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1917–18.

	Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadri, I. S. O.	Administrator.	1-2-1917	31-3-1918	
2	Mr. Girdharlal Jeykrishna Dave, B. A; LL. B.	Sar Nyayadhish.	18-8-1915	31-3-1918	
3	Mr. Dalpatram Bapuram Bhatt.	Chief Revenue Officer.	26-2-1917	31-3-1918	
4	Mr. Kalidas Nagardas Shah, M. A.	Head Master & Supdt. of Education.	1-11-1910	31-3-1918	
5	Mr. Harilal Kikabhai Mehta.	Treasury Officer.	1-11-1917	31-3-1918	
6	Mr. Chaturdas Mavji Chanpara, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1-4-1917	31-3-1918	
7	Mr. Maganlal Harishanker Shukle, District Pleader.	Nyayadhish.	23-10-1917	31-3-1918	
8	Mr. Amantulla Rahimtulla Shaikh.	Supdt. of Police.	3-11-1916	31-3-1918	
9	Mr. Labhshanker Kalianrai Baxi.	State Vakil.	1-7-1917	31-3-1918	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX II.

List of laws in force in the Wadhwan State for the year 1917-18.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
1. Opium Act.	As adopted at the Karbharis' Meeting 1880.		
2. Game Laws.	1883.		
	No.		
3 Gambling Act	...		
4. Prisoners' Act	...		
5. Extradition Rules. ...	...		
6. Stray Animals' Act. ...	...		
7. Rules regarding sale of Poisonous drugs.	...		
8. Stamp Act.	...		
9. Registration Act. ..	...		
10. Court Fee Act.	...		
11. Unclaimed Property Act....	...		
12. Boiler Inspection Act. ...	...		
13. Arms Act	...		
14. Abkari Rules.	...		
15. Rules regarding suits & execution proceedings against Khatedar Khedutş. ...	...		
16. Rules regarding the age of Majority.	...		
17. Rules regarding the period of Limitation of suits. ...	...		
18. Rules regarding certificate of Heirship.	...		
19. Explosive Act.	...		
20. Act of suspective character	Yes.		
21. War ordinances.	Yes.		
22. Jail Rules.			
Tharav dated 9th July 1890 enjoining the application of the spirit of the following Laws and Acts; in particular & other Acts in general.			
1. Civil Procedure Code. ..			
2. Indian Penal Code. ...			
3. Criminal Procedure Code...			
4. Contract Act			
5. Indian Evidence Act. ...			
6 Specific Relief Act. ...			
7. Hindu Law and Usage. ...			
8. Muhomedan Law			
9. Law of Torts.			
10. Law of Limitation.			

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength cost and other particulars of the military force in the Wadhwan State 1917-18.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments Battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.				European commissioned officer.	Native commissioned officer.	Non-commissioned officer.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, dicipline & education of the police force for the year 1917–18.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost Rs	Punishments.			Reward.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Regular Police.	130	Rs 150, 40, 25, 20, 15, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8,	17424	14	1	0	0	0	60	0	
District Palas & Pagis.	101	9, 8, 7, 6½, 6, 5,	6940	1	0	0	0	0	25	0	
Mounted Police.	36	36, 16, 14, 12, 11, 10, 9.	4932	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	
Total....	267		29296	15	1	0	0	0	101	0	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Wadhwan State during the year 1817-18.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Preesnt year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wadhwan State.	85	78	57	70	57	57	38	36	19	12	66	51	66	63	9 pending trial.

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Wadhwan State during the year 1917-18.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries. of property stolen		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wadhwan State.	2602-7-9½	4778-10-3	687-9-6	1117-0-0	26.3	23.3	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Wadhwan State during the year 1917-18.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks.
								Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine.																		
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder, Theft &c.	9	115	124	126	109	242	78	18	4	1	9	46	...	78	146	...	...	21	5	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in Wadhwan State during the year 1917-18.

Number of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1917-18.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at end of year.	
				Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sar Nyayadhish.	2	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	18 5	6	...	1	5	...	...	...	These accused being committed to sessions are not added to the total.
Nyayadhish.	169	106	2	47	46	128	1	...	221	224	81	51	70	5	...	17	
Nagnesh Thandar.	8	9	...	10	2	6	...	...	12	18	6	7	3	1	...	1	
Total	179	115	2	57	48	134	1	...	246	242	87	59	78	...	...	18	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in Wadhwan State during the year 1917-18.

Tribunals,	Number of application.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c., ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Two Courts,	14	6	5	3	2	6	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work–Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1917–18.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on demand		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Preesnt year.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 & under Rs 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 & under Rs 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 & under Rs 5,000	Number of suits above Rs 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted & compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
3 Courts.	46	19	674	407	720	426	701	408	19	18	62234-1-9	12	384	11	316	53	8	5	2	93	114	19	182	59525-15-9	M. D. 5 . 17	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work results of applications for execution of decrees of Wadhwan State for the year 1917-18.

Tribunals	Opening Balance		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the closes			Remakrs.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months	Above 12 months.	
Three Courts.	170	114	51178-1-5	648	291	45202-7-:	818	405	96380-8-6	704	315	39831-6-4	114	90	56549-2-2	21	25	44	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil-work Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Wadhwan State for the year 1917–18.

Tribunals	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Two Courts.	3	1	46	22	49	23	48	22	1	1	24969-7-3	20155-5-5	26	9	2	2	11	7	3	1	6	3	m. d. 3–22	m. d. 4–15	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and lock-ups in the Wadhwan State during the year 1817-18.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
Wadhwan City.	1	12	21	40	33	11	10	10	Rs AS. PS. 852—11—8	Days. 10	One prisoner died of Plague. One under trial prisoner died of fever and dysentry.

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Wadhwan State for the year 1917–18.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wadhwan State	167	170	125	93	34	66	1	4	1	...	6	7	167	170	78672-12-8	75252- 0-0	...	...	...	...	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year 1917-18.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			Number of deeds.	Value of property			Fees realized.			
Mortgage sale deeds, money bonds and miscellaneous documents.	167	78672	12	8	764	0	0	170	75252	0	0	804	7	0	
Total...	167	78672	12	8	764	0	0	170	75252	0	0	804	7	0	
Deduct expenditure...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net profit...	0	0	0	0	764	0	0	0	0	0	0	804	7	0	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Wadhwan State during the year 1917–18.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st November 1916.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st October 1917	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Wadhwan.	37232-6-5	27445-5-0	35650-11-10	72883-2-3	23255-13-3	22303-6-2	50579-12-1	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Wadhwan State during the year 1917-18.

State.	April 1917.	May 1917.	June 1917.	July 1917.	August 1917.	September 1917.	October 1917.	November 1917.	December 1917.	January 1918.	February 1918.	Mareh 1918.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Wadhwan City.	0-1	0-43	2-24	6-94	5-6	8-99	8-80	...	...	...	...	...	32-47	25-79	26.03	
Mahal Nagnesh.	...	4-67	6-71	4-48	9-3	8-21	5-21	...	...	...	...	...	38-31	16-52	20.50	
„ Rampura.	...	...	4-68	5-5	5-72	3-1	6-97	...	...	...	...	...	25-43	17-97	17.52	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains for the year 1917-18.

Articles.	During March (past year) per rupee Bengal.			During March (Present year) per rupee. Bengal.			Remarks.
	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	
Bajri.	0	10	10	0	8	70	
Juwar.	0	12	60	0	12	50	
Rice.	0	6	60	0	6	30	
Mug.	0	8	20	0	8	25	
Wheat.	0	9	10	0	8	20	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public works during the year 1917-18.

Description of work.	State Funds			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs	Total.		
I Repair Works.								
(1) Palace repairs								
(2) State buildings repairs &c.	...	4092-0-7	4092-0-7	...	2083-4-5	2083-4-5	6175-5-0	
II Local Funds.								
(1) Ordinary repairs.								
(2) Additions & alterations.								

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agriculture stock in the Wadhwan State during the year 1917-18.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female	Horses.	Mares.	Colts. & fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Wadhwan State.	1917–18	7272	2137	1250	3593	191	163	39	856	15511	3044	48	7	1912	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Wadhwan State during the year 1917-18.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Wadhwan State.	1	3901	1	2151	1	386	...	...	3	6438	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts, disbursements and debt of Wadhwan State during the year St. 1973 i. e. from 1st November 1916 to 31st October 1917.

No.	Name of Head.	Receipts,		No.	Name of Head,	Disbursement.		Remarks.
		Collection during the previous year.	Collection during the current year.			Previous year,	Current year,	
	Opening Balance.	134283-8-0	175895-4-1	I	Establishment and other expenses of general administration, Revenue, Law & Justice.	31485-4-3	38749-4-6	
I	Land Revenue.	385593-5-6	467602-11-8	II	Jail charges.	1642-2-1	1586-12-1	
II	Taxes.	16060-9-7	16820-3-7	III	Police charges.	31145-8-8	33922-12-11	
III	Sayar.	39030-3-3	50629-2-2	IV	Political charges.	67129-2-1	63502-15-4	
IV	Law and Justice.	13946-4-5	14804-7-9	V	Bardashi expenses.	10821-3-1	9038-6-4	
V	Education.	4134-2-0	3885-5-0	VI	Education expenses.	21199-13-6	20991-1-8	
VI	Interest.	5836-12-8	6216-2-7	VII	Agriculture, Garden and Forest expenses.	8944-5-4	9175-8-11	

VII	Miscellaneous.	6043-14-7	9384-0-3	VIII	Public works.	11616-6-0	10250-10-11
VIII	Adjustments.	...	...	IX	Durbar charges.	211708-15-7	140333-3-7
IX	Deposits.	12901-10-6	49402-13-9	X	Allowances, Pensions & Dharmada.	11100-9-9	9675-6-3
X	Refunds of advances and outstandings.	117581-8-7	181219-12-9	XI	Traveller's Bungalows and Dharamshalas.	...	...
XI	Loan.	...	...	XII	Municipal expenses.	1250-0-0	1250-0-0
XII	Refunds.	1752-1-11	2690-13-6	XIII	Medical expenses.	8249-13-1	10746-11-5
	Total of receipts...	602880-9-0	802655-9-0	XIV	Revenue Survey expenses.	...	...
	Grand Total...	737164-1-0	978550-13-1	XV	Miscellaneous expenses.	12605-6-4	3572-7-4
				XVI	Adjustments.	...	...
				XVII	Remission and refunds of fees, fines &c.	1312-11-4	2687-11-1
				XVIII	Debts &c to be paid.	6100-0-0	6000-0-0

XIX	Deposits repaid.	30485-8-0	13252-2-6
XX	Advances & Outstandings.	94471-15-10	232788-5-8
	Total of expenditure....	561268-12-11	607523-8-6
	Closing Balance....	175895-4-1	371027-4-7
	Grand Total....	737164-1-0	978550-13-1

Debt at the end of
1915-16.....Rs 195000

Amount borrowed during
the year under report.....Rs 0

Total.....Rs 195000

Debt paid during the
year under report.....Rs 2000

Debt at the end of
1916-17.....Rs 193000

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in Wadhwan State during the year 1917-18.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door	Discharged cured.	Relieved or discharged otherwise	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Wadhwan City	15363	86	47	32	4	3	6451-8-11	215.86	
Nagnesh.	2836	0	0	0	0	0	366-6-6	34.98	
Rampura.	2477	0	0	0	0	0	306-3-11	21.57	
Total...	20676	86	47	32	4	3	7124-3-4	272.41	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Wadhwan State for the year 1917-18.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year	Present year			Births		Deaths		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Wadhwan State.	35831	1439	1534	95	0	971	2039	1068	0	40	42	27	56	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Wadhwan State for the year 1917-18.

Number of schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March 1918.		Daily average attendance		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High school	Secondary	Primary.	
26	29	1 High School.	497	434	398.48	290.64	10789-6-10	467-11-7	9456-15-8	The Schools being closed on account of Plague for a long time, the average attendance is low.
		1 S. G. A. V. School.	30	25	20.8	17.1				
		25 Primary Boys' Schools.	1482	1819	1192.56	1114.85				
		2 Do for Girls.	377	414	296.78	259.64				
			2386	2692	1908.62	1682.23	20714-2-1			

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

NO. 292 OF 1919-20.

From

KHAN BAHADUR SYED SHAMSUDDIN KADRI, I. S. O.

ADMINISTRATOR, WADHWAN STATE.

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR,

KATHIAWAR.

HUZUR OFFICE, WADHWAN STATE.

Wadhwan City 5th June 1919.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Wadhwan State for the year ending 31st March 1919.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Situated between 71″ and 72″ North Latitude and 21″ and 22″ East Longitude, this Second Class State, with its population of 35,831 souls, measures 242.6 miles. It exercises plenary jurisdiction over 31 villages. It has also revenue rights over several villages and Wantas in the Ahmedabad Collectorate viz. 4 entire villages; a seven annas' share in the villages of Patna and Piprali; 4 Paikista Timbas in the Dhandhuka Taluka and 5 Wantas in the Viramgam and Sanand Talukas. It owns a four annas' share in the village of Lakhavad under the Paliad Thana.

2. The Population of 35,831 or 148 per square mile (according to the census of 1911) has increased as compared with 34,851 in the census of 1901. About 6 P. C. of the population are Mahomedans, the rest being Hindus and Jains. Wadhwan City has a population of 15,543 souls. Banias and Brahmins form the bulk of the population in Wadhwan proper. The Banias monopolize trade and are money lenders too. The favourite profession of Brahmins is service. Those, who are incompetent to secure service, resort to agriculture or mendicancy.

3. In villages, Kunbis and Sathwaras are the most conspicuous for their hard work. They are diligent agriculturists and take a keen interest in the improvement of land. Some of them in Khodu, Rampura, Kholadiad, Malod, Kharwa, Baldana and Vaghela are in a flourishing condition. It is a pity that like the Kunbis of Gujarat, they do not take interest in breeding cattle. Next come the Kolis, who do their best but are still backward in agriculture. The Girasias, Rajputs and Kathis are poor agriculturists. Their straitened circumstances are mainly due to their illiteracy, easy going habits and want of thrift.

4. The Mahomedans are mostly illiterate and in menial service. The Bohras and Ghanchis cultivate land and earn an honest living.

5. The Dhedas and Chamars are hard working and know how to maintain themselves.

6. The distribution of the population according to religion (irrespe-ctive of the population of 3,300 in the Zilla villages) is as follows:-

29,378	Hindus.	
	2,945	Brahmins.
	3,858	Rajputs.
	3,481	Kolis.
	2,751	Kunbis.
	16,343	Other Hindus.
4,262	Jains.	
2,178	Musalmans.	
12	Parsis.	
1	Christian.	
35,831.		

There are 18,267 males against 17,564 females.

7. The State pays to the British Government as under:—

Peshkashi	...	Rs 25,922-8-0.
Zortalbi	...	„ 2,682-0-0.
Ahmedabad Sukhdi		„ 87-0-8.

It also pays:—

Rs 9,418—1—0	as Jama and Local Fund Cess for the villages in the Dhandhuka Taluka.
Rs 873-15-10	Summary Settlement Cess for Wantas in the Viramgam and Sanand Talukas.

8. The State receives:—

Rs 1,033-12-0	Jama from Talukdars of Gundiala, Jham-podar, Jhamar, Kherali and Bhalala.
„ 3,231—8-0	Jama Bandhi from Bhayats.
„ 2,243—4-9	Sudharo Cess from Bhayats.
„ 2,250—0-0	Rent from the British Government for the site of Wadhwan Civil Station leased under an agreement.
„ 5,000—0-0	For Customs of Wadhwan C. S. as per agreement with the British Government.

The Mulgirasias of Vastadi pay 4 p. c. on their income.

9. The minor Thakore Sahib Jorawarsinhji Jasvatsinhji is a Jhala Rajput. He completed his 19th year on the 23rd July 1918. Regarding his progress at the Rajkumar College, the Principal Mr. Mayne writes "Owing to shortness of preparation, he could not appear at the Diploma examination. He passes the College Annual examination. His College career has now ended. He has worked steadily all along and risen in the end to the position of Head Boy."

10. Kumar Sahebs Karansinhji and Banesinhji joined the Rajkumar College in January 1917. Their progress is reported to be quite Satisfactory.

11. The young Kumar Sursinhji has completed his fifth year.

The youngest Kumar Harishchandrasinhji is in his third year.

Both of them are in good health.

The Raj Family.

The Important social events of the year were the betrothal of the minor Thakore Sahib and the marriage of his sister.

1. *Betrothal*:—On the 3rd February, the minor Thakore Sahib Jorawarsinhji was betrothed to the Kunvari of the Rajadhiraj of Shahpura. The ceremony took place in Wadhwan City. The alliance is noteworthy because this is the first time in the annals of the Wadhwan State that a Kunvari of the distinguished Sisodia family of Mewar has been connected with the Jhala family of Wadhwan.

2. *Marriage*:—The marriage of Kunvari Shri Nandkunverba with the Maha Raj Kumar Birsingji of Orchha was celebrated on the 4th March.

3. All the customary ceremonies were duly performed according to the established usage. There was neither extravagance nor waste. Everything was decently done under strict personal supervision with all possible economy.

4. *Marriage celebrations*:—The Times of India in its issue of the 12th March published an account of the "Wadhwan Wedding" of which the following extracts may prove interesting:—

The Wadhwan Wedding.

"The marriage of Raj Kumar Birsinghji, grandson of His Highness Mahendra Maharaja Sir Pratapsing Judeo Bahadur G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E. of Orchha and the eldest son of Raja Bahadur Bhagwatsinghji with Shri Mati Nandkunvarba Sahiba, Sister of the minor Thakore Sahib Jorawarsinhji of Wadhwan, was celebrated with eclat in Wadhwan City on the 4th Instant. The marriage party consisted of the Chiefs and Sardars of Bundelkhand and their attendants nearly 500 and deputations from various parts of Kathiawar. In all about 800 guests were accom--modated in a central camp nicely planned outside the City. The sanitary arrangements were carefully made. The Camp and the Palaces were illuminated with electric light and decorated with arches and buntings. Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadri, I. S. O., Administrator of the Wadhwan State, exercised most vigilant supervision over the work of his officers each of whom was in charge of a portion of the camp. A large number of people from surrounding villages had assembled in Wadhwan to witness the marriage procession which was indeed grand.

On the night of the 5th, there was a banquet given by the Wadhwan State. It was attended by Lieut. Col. J. K. Condon, Political Agent

Jhalawad Prant, Mrs. Condon, Mr. C. J. Mayne, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Captain and Mrs. Condon of Ajmer, Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts; Raja Bahadur Bhagwantsingh of Orchha; Maharaj Kumar Birsinghji, the bridegroom, Raja Sahib of Jubal, Rana Sahib of Kothar, Rao Sahib of Barry, Dewan Sahib of Pudo Kota, Shaikh Sahib of Mangrol, Thakore Sahib Jorawarsinhji of Wadhwan, Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadri and others. Splendid table arrangements were made under the personal supervision of Mrs. Condon and the dinner was sumptuous. Col. Condon proposed the toast of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor. Thakore Sahib Jorawarsinhji proposed the health of the bride and the bridegroom.

Khan Bahadur Kadri while proposing the toast of the Guests, in the course of an eloquent speech, referred in flaunting terms to the present flourishing condition of the State under Administration and emphasised the importance of the two auspicious ceremonies performed in one month during his regime. The first was the betrothal of the minor Thakore Sahib to the Kunvari of Rajadhiraj of Shahpura in February last. Mr. Kadri laid much stress on the Wadhwan Shahpura alliance as this was the first time in the annals of the Wadhwan State that a Kunvari of the distinguished Sisodia family of Mewar was connected with the Jhala family of Wadhwan. The second auspicious event referred to by Mr. Kadri was the wedding celebrated on the day prior to the banquet.

Mr. Kadri very much regretted the absence of Col. Pottinger, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar and Mrs. Pottinger on account of the indisposition of Col. Pottinger. Mr. E. Maconochie C. S. I., I. C. S. while Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar had evinced a keen interest in the welfare of the minor Thakore Sahib and his sister and Mr. Kadri narrated in vivid terms how Mr. Maconochie would have been pleased to observe the betrothal of the minor Thakore Sahib and the marriage of his sister for which he was so anxious.

× × × × ×

After the banquet was over, the guests retired to the verandah of the New Palace to see the fire works which were much admired by all.

× × × × ×

Amongst the numerous wedding presents given by the Wadhwan State to the bride and bridegroom and exhibited on the day of the banquet, the jewellery, furniture and rich clothes of various kinds specially attracted the attention of European Ladies and gentlemen and were much appreciated by large crowds of people who had flocked to see the "Kariawar" as it is called. The marriage was a grand success in every way. The marriage party left by a special train on the evening of the 6th for Tikamgarh. All the elaborate arrangements in connection with the marriage entailed strenuous hard work upon the Administrator Mr. Kadri for a number of days."

Famine.

1. The absence of rain in September and October and the consequent severe heat seriously affected the standing Kharif crops and it became apparent that famine was imminent. Timely measures were adopted to save valuable agricultural cattle. To stimulate the growth of fodder crops:-

1. Agriculturists were advised to sink temporary wells and irrigate fodder crops.
2. Permission was granted to use free of assessment Durbari unoccupied land and beds of tanks for growing lucern and Chasatio.
3. Arrangements were made to purchase grass in the Surat District and to sell it at reduced rates to the poor and needy cultivators.
4. Tagavi was given quite in time to those who stood in need of it.

2. According to my experience of the famine of 1899 and the subsequent famines in Gujarat, a programme of relief works was drawn up according to the local needs and the agricultural circumstances of the tract likely to be affected and kept ready for immediate use in case of necessity.

3. The result of these precautionary measures was that 464 Pucca and 1382 Kutcha wells helped the growth of irrigated crops of various kinds and thereby saved valuable cattle.

4. Fodder worth nearly Rs. 40,000 was imported from the Surat District and sold at reduced rates to genuine cultivators.

5. A cheap grain shop was opened in Wadhwan City to help the really poor and needy.

6. I personally visited all the villages of the State from time to time to ascertain the true condition of the people and cattle. Vahivat--dars were directed to be on a constant move and to submit their weekly diaries about each village.

7 The last two years were very flourishing and most of the agricul--turists had sufficient means to stand the strain of the famine. Besides, this was particularly a fodder famine and the price of fodder was exces--sively high.

8. Upto the end of the year under report, the labouring classes have been able to find sufficient employment and therefore there has been no demand for a relief work. It has been ascertained that it would be necessary to afford relief to the poor agriculturists and labouring classes of Samadhiala, Madhad, Kerala and Korda in May and arrangements have been made for excavating the village tank at Korda. This is the poorest village to the south-west of the State and has the finest well with a copious supply of sweet water and therefore the most suitable place for a relief work.

9. There is a provision of Rs. 25,000 in the current Budget for famine relief and that of Rs. 72,000 for, loans and advances.

10 Arrangements have also been made for gratuitous relief in villages and the distribution of clothes and grain amongst the really needy.

11. A striking difference between this famine and that of 1899 is that inspite of the vastly higher prices of food stuffs now prevailing, the people seem to be standing the strain infinitely better. There is no visible emaciation even amongst the poor and no great demand for relief. This is a clear indication of the vast improvement in the material and moral condition of the people in the interval since the last serious famine.

The War.

Monday the 11th November 1918 was the auspicious day on which the British Empire and the Allies won the most wonderful victory for Liberty in the history of the world. Since the fateful 4th of August 1914, this was the happiest and the most glorious day for the World-Wide rejoicings. The news of the Armistic and the cessation of hostilities was received with wide spread enthusiasm throughout the Wadhwan State. Thanksgiving services were held by all classes of people in every village of the State. To celebrate the Great Victory, the Administrator invited the inhabitants of the Wadhwan City to assemble in a spacious Shamiana erected for the ocassion on the Maidan. 1600 boys and girls went round the City in procession with flags, singing songs of jubilation, accompanied by music and proceeded to the Shamiana to receive books and sweets.

2. The State's contributions to this world-war during the year were as under:-

Second Indian War Loan (The State and the people)	Rs	1,56,790.
Poona Pageant and Fete.	„	500.
4 Arab Match Lock Guns. 1 Muzzle loader Flint Lock Gun. 2 Muzzle loader Flint Lock Pistols. 2 Country swords. 1 Dagger (Katar). 1 Lance (Barchhi). 100 No. 10 twelve bore cartridges. 62 No. 6 „ „ „ 38 No. 8 „ „ „ sent to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.	„	1,000.
Silver Wedding Fund of Their Imperial Majesties for the education of the children of Indian soldiers who have fallen in War.	„	1,000.
Jhalawad Branch of the Women's Relief Fund by monthly instalments.	„	1,575.

Imperial Indian Relief Fund through Lt. Col. R. S. Pottinger, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, Rajkot.	„	1,000.
Famine Relief Fund through Lt. Col. J. K. Condon, Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant.	„	500.
	Total Rs	1,62,365.

Personnel

The Office of the Administrator remained with me throughout the year.

2. There was no change in personnel of the State during the year under report.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

The Vahiwat of the Revenue Department is in 31 villages of this State. Of these, 28 are Durbari villages, 2 Bhayati and 1 Inami. Besides these, the villages of (1) Moti Vavdi (2) Bodia (3) Barania (4) Malanpur and (5) Patna which are situated in the Dhandhuka Taluka; The Wanta of Ghoda (in Viramgam Taluka) and the Wantas of Uperdal, Vanalia and Aniali (in Sanand Taluka) belong to the State. There is a Tajvijdar posted at Raisangpur for the management of the Wanta lands. Some lands in the village of Lakhavad (a village in Paliad Thana) are in the possession of the State by virtue of a deed of mortgage executed by the Khavad Pativala. The villages of Latuda and Varsani are Bhayati villages. The Mulgirassias have their Wanta lands in the villages of Katuda, Chamaraj, Bapodra, Rupawati, Khodu, Dedadra and Varsani. Some of the Mulgirasias are given certain percentage from the vighoti of the villages of Vastadi, Korda, Samadhiala, Mota Kerala, Madhad and Munjpar. The village of Khamisana is a Dharmada village.

Land Tenures.

2. *Bhagbatai*:—The Bhagbatai System still exists in the villages of Katuda and Kotharia and it is under contemplation to introduce the Vighoti system in both these surveyed and classified villages after the famine is over. The Chouth Bhagdars in Moti Vavdi, Bodia, Malanpur, Barania and Patna in the Dhandhuka Taluka are averse to Vighoti and Bhagbatai has to be maintained.

3. *Vighoti*:—In all the other villages of the State which are surveyed and classified, the assessment has been fixed and cash re-coveries are made. The cultivators have learnt to appreciate the Vighoti system which has proved so beneficial to them. The revised rates introduced last year led to an increase of nearly a Lakh of rupees but the Land Revenue was collected smoothly. Even during the present famine year, most of the cultivators except the poor paid the assessment ungrudgingly. During the last two years on account of the unprecedented price of cotton, the cultivators reaped the best fruits of the Vighoti system and made savings which enabled them to tide over the existing crisis.

The Monsoon.

On the whole the season was unfavourable. The earlier monsoon period was marked by severe deficiency amounting in some parts to drought. The rainfall in July which averaged about 4 inches in some villages enabled the cultivators to sow Kharif crops including cotton. There was some rain in August and the crops flourished but the great deficiency of rain in September and its entire absence in October and November had disastrous effects on the Kharif crops. Those villages where the cotton crop luckily survived had 63941 maunds of cotton pods and 4311 maunds of cotton with seeds. The price of cotton was Rs 25 per maund as against Rs 35 last year.

2. Owing to the absence of moisture, there were no Rabi crops. Those diligent agriculturists, who had wells, worked hard and irrigated Kharif as well as Rabi crops and produced fodder for their cattle. 464 Pucca and 1382 Kutcha wells were in operation to irrigate food and fodder crops.

3. There was very severe scarcity of fodder. Fortunately however I had arranged to purchase a sufficient quantity of fodder in the beginning of December and systematic arrangements were made to supply the grass at a cheap rate to the needy and poor agriculturists after a careful inquiry. The State has a sufficient supply of fodder that would last upto the end of June.

4. The total area brought under cultivation during the Samvat year was 87,591 acres as against 86,759 in the preceding year showing an increase of 842 acres.

5. Of the 7663-23 acres of Padtar land, 778-12 acres were leased during the year. All possible efforts are being made to dispose of as much Padtar land as possible.

6. The Chief crops sown in the State are Cotton, Bajri, Juwar, Wheat, Mug, Muth and Gram as shown below :—

	Current year. Acres.	Last year. Acres.
Kupas	52,471	75,427
Juwar	12,032	11,583
Bajri	14,048	13,930
Wheat	957	1,866
Gram	198	1,704
Miscellaneous	2,884	4,303
	82,590.	108,813.

The decrease is due to famine conditions.

7. The soils of this State include every variety of the ordinary soils of Gujarat viz. the Black, Besar and Gorat. In villages like Malod, Kholadiad and Vastadi, the black soil is equal to some of the best land in Broach. The Besar is also of good quality as in Timba rising to a high pitch of fertility.

8. The bright red soil of Rupavati and Velavadar is low in point of fertility and the crops are generally poor.

9. There is no increase in the khar land during the year under

report. Breaking up land exposes it to the sun and enables rain to wash off the saline matter.

10. The number of occupancies rose from 2,845 to 2,933 showing an increase of 88. This is the more gratifying in the year of famine and shows the stability of the land tenure as well as the attractions that the present regime has for the agriculturists.

11. The land tax is collected in two instalments at the end of every harvest i. e. in December and April.

12. Wadhwan Cotton has maintained its high reputation and fetches good price as there is a strict prohibition against sowing "Mathia" a lower quality of cotton having a short staple. Mathia is an early cotton crop and is sown in surrounding States.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation:—This State enacts its own Laws. Appendix II shows the Laws and Rules that are in vogue in the State at present.

2. *Military Force*:—There is no military force in the State.

3 *Police*:—1 Superintendent of Police, 2 Fouzdars, 1 Risaldar and 1 Head quarter Chief Constable look after the police force which consists of 130 foot police, and 36 mounted sowars including 6 camel sowars. Nearly half the force is literate. The City Police Fouzdar is responsible directly for the protection of the Wadhwan City from crime. The Risaldar and the Head quarter Chief Constable have to look after the discipline, clothing and general smartness of the mounted and foot police. 1 Jamadar, 6 Constables, 1 Pagi and 2 Camel sowars are posted at Nagnesh, a Kasba bordering on foreign jurisdiction. During the harvest season, the State has to send men to look after the produce of the State Wantas in the Viramgam and Sanand Talukas under the Ahmedabad Collectorate and also of the Nagnesh Mahal.

4. The District Police Fouzdar is responsible for the Police arrangements in the Villages of the State. The strength of the Village Police including Mukhis (Police Patels) is 101.

5. The foot police are armed with old (1858) Enfield muskets with bayonets and the mounted police are supplied with lances, swords and carbine muskets.

6. The ratio of Police (regular and village) to population is 1 to 134 and in point of area, it is 1 to .91 square mile.

7. Mr. Amanatulla whose services have been lent by the Agency continued as Superintendent during the year.

8. With a view to promote efficiency and to induce a better class of recruits to join the force, the pay and grades of the mounted and foot police have been revised and raised.

9. During the year, a Police Station was opened at Rampura, the Head Quarters of the Vahivatdar, to secure better protection of the surrounding villages and more prompt investigation of offences.

10. The cost of maintaining the Police force is Rs 29,216.

11. During the troublesome times of the epidemic of influenza and famine, the Police succeeded in maintaining peace and order and discharged their duties faithfully. During the marriage of the Raj Kunvari, the Police arrangements were so thorough that not a single offence could take place. All this reflects credit upon Mr. Amanatulla and his staff.

12. *The working of the police*:—The number of offences reported to the police was 48 as against 78 in the preceding year.

The classification of offences according to their nature is as under:—

3	Robbery.
2	Grievous hurt.
1	Hurt with a dangerous weapon.
12	House breaking and theft.
16	Thefts.

3 Receiving stolen property.
10. Miscellaneous.
1 Attempt to commit suicide.

48.

13. The crime returns for the year 1918-19 as compared with those for the last year show a decrease of 39 p. c. in the number of offences reported to the Police. There is a marked decline in the number of offences of house-breaking and theft which fell from 42 to 12. This is the more perceptible in the City of Wadhwan and is due to vigilant night patrols. There were no serious offences such as murder or culpable homicide and dacoties.

14. During the year under report, there were three cases of opium smuggling. All the accused were convicted and sentenced.

15. 72 persons were arrested by the Police as against 70 in the previous year and all were committed for trial.

Of these :—

61 were convicted.
11 were acquitted or discharged.

16. The value of the property stolen was estimated at Rs 3595 out of which, property of the value of Rs 3369 was recovered.

The percentage of recovery during the year was 94 as against 23 last year. The result is indeed creditable to the Police Department.

17. There is a marked improvement in the percentage of convictions viz 85 against 63 last year.

18. *Constitution of Courts*:—There are four Courts of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction in the State.

I The Nagnesh Thandar Court.
II The Nyayadhish Court.
III The Sar Nyayadhish Court.
IV The Huzur Court.

19. The Nagnesh Thandar is invested with civil powers to hear suits

upto Rs 200/- and criminal powers of a Second Class Magistrate. He is also authorized to register documents up to the value of Rs 100/-.

20. The Nyayadhish exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate and is authorized to hear civil suits up to Rs 5000/-.

21. The Sar Nyayadhish is a sessions Judge. He is invested with Civil jurisdiction to hear suits above Rs 5000/-, suits regarding partnership of any amount, applications regarding grant of probate and certificate of heirship. He hears appeals in civil and criminal cases. He exercises the powers of a Court of Small Causes upto Rs 100. He registers documents of any amount and supervises the sale of Court fee and general stamps. He is also the Superintendent of Jail and the Durbar Gazette. He exercises insolvency jurisdiction and has power to dispose of unclaimed property.

22. The Huzur Court is presided over by the Administrator who exercises the powers of a High Court.

All the Courts are subject to the general control and authority of Huzur Court.

23. *Criminal Justice:*—During the year under report, 283 persons were tried for 119 offences as against 242 persons for 115 offences in the previous year with the following result:—

89	convicted (1 by the Sar Nyayadhish, 72 by the Nyayadhish and 16 by the Nagnesh Thandar).
189	discharged (169 by the Nyayadhish and 20 by the Nagnesh Thandar).
2	acquitted (2 by the Sar Nyayadhish.)
3	awaiting trial at the end of the year.
283.	

24. *Criminal Appeals*:—The result was as under:—

2	summarily rejected.
4	confirmed.
5	modified.
2	reversed.
13	

25. *Civil Justice:*—The number of civil cases instituted in all the Courts, inclusive of the balance of the last year was 360 for adjudica-tion as against 426 of the previous year. Of these cases, 324 of the value of Rs 45,579 were disposed of as against 408 valued at Rs 59,525 during the preceding year. The Small Causes Court disposed of 200 suits of the value of Rs 4,787. The average duration of each civil case decided was 2 months and 7 days as compared with 5 months and 17 days during the previous year.

26. The average duration of each small causes case was 26 days against 20 days in the last year.

The aggregate value of 342 suits (26 cases about landed pro-perty, 288 concerning money transactions and 28 about other rights) filed during the year was Rs 56,780 as against Rs 62,234.

27. *Civil Appeals:*—The number of civil appeals filed was 29 in-clusive of 1 of the previous year against 23 in the last year, of which 21 were presented to the Sar Nyayadhish and 7 to the Huzur Court Of these 29 appeals, all were decided as under:—

Decisions confirmed	13
„ reversed	6
„ amended	5
Cases remanded for retrial	3
Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of	2
	29

The average duration of appeals was 1 month and 10 days as against 4 months and 15 days of the previous year.

28. *Execution of Decrees:*—90 applications for execution were in balance at the beginning of the year. 296 fresh applications were received during the year, making a total of 386 against 405 in the last year; out of these, 340 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 46. Decrees of the value of Rs 48,753 were sought to be executed as against those valued at Rs 45,202 during the previous

year. The amount of applications disposed of was Rs 59,454 as against Rs 39831 during the last year,

29. *Extradition*:—The State had satisfactory relations of reciprocity maintained with neighbouring States and Talukas as regards extradition. 3 persons were handed over to this State for trial by the Agency and other States through the Agency intervention while 14 persons were extradited out of this State to the Agency and other States.

30. *Prison*:—There is one Central Jail in the Wadhwan State which is located in a healthy suburb of the City. The jail building is strong and well ventilated.

On the 31st March 1918, there were 10 inmates in the jail. During the year under report, there were 33 new admissions. The daily average of the accused under trial in the jail was 12 days against 10 days in the previous year.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs 1662-14-4.

The general health and conduct of the convicts and undertrial prisoners were satisfactory. No prisoner died within the jail precincts during the year under report.

The Sar Nyayadhish is an Exofficio Superintendent of the Jail.

A committee has been appointed to visit the jail.

There is a lock-up at Nagnesh.

31. *Registration*:—246 documents of the aggregate value of Rs 1,41,768 were registered by the Judicial department during the year under report as against 170 documents worth Rs 75,252 of the previous year.

Of these 246 documents, 171 were mortgage deeds, 61 sale deeds, 4 wills and 10 documents of a miscellaneous nature. The increase in mortgages was due to famine conditions and abnormally high prices of food stuffs.

The total fee realised from the registration of the documents was

Rs 1,592 as against 804 last year. The amount of the usual chowth levied in sale deeds and realised by the State Treasury was Rs 4,448/.

The Chief Revenue Officer received for registration 17 mort--gage and 44 sale deeds of land worth Rs 3,483 and Rs 10,186 respec--tively as against 17 mortgage and 24 sale deeds of the value of Rs 3,315 and Rs 4,590 of the preceding. year. All these documents were concerning arable lands. The fee levied in mortgage and sale deeds amounted to Rs 322 and the chowth in sale deeds to Rs 1,997 as against Rs 380 and Rs 729 of the previous year.

32. An analysis of these 61 documents concerning land is interesting as it tends to show the economic condition of the agriculturists.

In 39 cases, 270 acres of land assessed at Rs 1,510 passed from agriculturists to agriculturists; in 15 cases, 115 acres of land assessed at Rs 628 went into the hands of agriculturists from those of non-agriculturists. Only in 5 cases, 97 acres assessed at Rs. 545 fell into the hands of non-agriculturists. 2 non-agriculturists had a mutual exchange of 6 acres assessed at Rs. 15.

33. *Immigrants and Emigrants*:—There were only three emigrants to British East Africa and one to Dutch Settlement, and no immigrant during the year under report.

34. *Municipal Administration*:—The constitution of the Wadhwan City Municipality continues to be the same as before. The Municipal Act and rules are to be revised and a draft is ready for discussion.

35. The general Committee consists of 14 official and 28 non-official members. The non-official members of the Committee are nominated every third year from amongst the elite of the citizens. The Treasury officer is the Chairman of the City Municipality.

36. The sources of the Municipal income are certain items set apart by the State such as octroi duties, fees on new door ways, windows &c opening on public roads and streets, cattle pound fees, tolls levied on carriages passing on the Bhogava river bridge, chowki &c weighing taxations.

37. The Municipality manages the City Water Works and supplies water to the people and keeps the fire brigade in working order. It lights public roads and streets and looks after the sanitation of the City.

38. The State maintains an electric installation and supplies electric light to shop keepers and others who pay for it. All the palaces have been supplied with electric light. The palaces and the important offices have the benefit of telephone.

39. The Municipality annually contributes Rs 4500 to the State as its quota towards the expenses of the City Police. Receipts of the Municipality for the year under report amounted to Rs. 39,577 as against Rs. 35,650 of the previous year (an increase of Rs. 3,927 due to the high prices of cloth, grain &c). The disbursements totalled Rs. 31,353 against Rs. 22,303 of the preceding year, showing an increment of Rs. 8,990. This was due to the arrangements made for plague patients and the supply of free medicines to the people during severe epidemic of Influenza.

40. The Municipality repaired nearly 1800 feet of new metalled road.

41. The Chairman, Mr. Harilal K. Mehta takes a keen interest in municipal affairs.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.

Weather:—The weather of this country is generally dry and healthy. It is generally very cold in the months of January and February and very hot in the months of May and June. The minimum temperature recorded at the Wadhwan State Dispensary was 53° on the 15th December 1918 and the maximum temperature was 111° on the 24th April 1918.

2. *Rainfall*:—The total rainfall registered at different centres was as under:—

	1917	1918.
Wadhwan City	32.47	5.69.
Rampura ...	25.43	4.49.
Nagnesh ...	38.31	6.34.

3. *Crops*:—The following comparative statement will show how the total area was distributed for sowing purposes:—

	Last year. Acres.	Current year. Acres.
Cotton	75,427	52,471-22
Wheat	1,866	957-38
Miscellaneous including Bajri, Juvar &c.	31,519	29,160-20
Total	1,088,12.	82,590-0.

The decrease is due to insufficient rainfall.

4. The subjoined statement will show the average out-turn of crops per acre for the year under report.

Name of crops.	1918-19 Mds.	1917-18 Mds
Cotton pods (Kapas)	$2\frac{1}{2}$	8
Juvar.	$\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Bajri.	$\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Muth.	0	4
Tal.	$\frac{1}{4}$	2
Kang.	0	2
Irrigated Wheat.	30	25
Gram.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Kalthi.	0	1

The out-turn is naturally very low in consequence of the deficient rain-fall.

5. The number of bullocks fell from 7272 to 6919, a decrease of 293. The decrease would appear insignificant when it is remembered that there was a great scarcity of fodder.

6. *Wages and labour*:—The wages for skilled labourers (masons and carpenters &c) varied from Re. 1-0-0 to Rs 1-4-0 per diem, unskilled males charged from Re. 0-8-0 to 0-12-0 and unskilled adult females from Re. 0-6-0 to 0-8-0 per diem.

7. *Prices of food grains*:—Appendix XVIII shows the prices of the staple food grains in this State. The prices of food grains and the necessaries of life rose very high and grain compensation had to be given to all the State servants drawing Rs. 50 per month and less.

8. *Forest*:—There is no regular forest except Daji Van which is on the out-skirts of Wadhwan City. It has 3303 trees viz:-Babul, Nimb, Peepal, Tamarind &c.

There is a scarcity of firewood in this part of the country and the high prices are due to the scanty growth of Babul trees. With a view to promote the growth of trees, I have issued a circular offering rewards at the annual Durbar to the village Patels and others who would plant trees in waste land and the out-skirts of villages and look after them.

At present there are in all 34,161 trees.

9. *Trade and Manufacture*:—Banias are the principal traders chiefly dealing in cotton, cloth, grain and other sundry articles of daily use. There are two foreign Companies in Wadhwan City which export kerosine to the neighbouring districts.

10. *Soap*:—Wadhwan is known for its indigenous soap. There are 12 soap factories which exported soap worth about Rs. 60,000 to various parts of Kathiawar, Gujarat, &c.

11. *Dyers*:—The Khatris of Wadhwan, Vastadi, Khodu and Nagnesh are professional dyers. They make varieties of fine "Sadlas"

(Female dress) which were once very popular amongst Kathiawar females but the abnormal prices of dyes since the out-break of the world-wide war had a very depressing effect and some of them had consequently to give up their business.

12. *Factories*:—There are two factories in Wadhwan City. A steam press for cotton bales belongs to Messrs Whittle & Co., and a ginning factory to Messrs Patuck & Co.

There are 282 hand looms as against 283 in the previous year in different parts of the State. They turn out coarse cloth.

13. *Post Offices*:—All the postal work is done by the Imperial Postal Service. There is a combined sub Post Office at Wadhwan City and there are 9 branch Post Offices in the villages of this State.

14. *Public works*:—During the year under report, the amount spent on repairs was Rs 6,835 as againsst 4,092 in the previous year as shown in Appendix XIX.

15. *Customs duty*:—The rates of duty vary from ¼ to 2 p. c. on the value of the articles imported or exported. Export duty is imposed only on articles of indigenous production such as soap, Khadi, hides &c. This is an objectionable impost detrimental to iudigenous industries and its pros and cons are under consideration. Export duty on cotton is levied at Re. 0-2-0 per maund on machine ginned and Re. 0-8-0 a maund on hand ginned cotton.

The income from customs duty is Rs. 31,194 in Wadhwan City as against Rs. 27,273 of the last year. It is given to the City Municipality to be used for works of public utility. One article once charged with duty in any part of the State is allowed to pass duty free to any other part of the State.

16. *Means of Communication*:—There are three main roads viz :-

1. Wadhwan City to Wadhwan Civil Station.
2. Wadhwan City to Limbdi.
3. Wadhwan City to the main trunk road leading to Rajkot.

The whole of No. 1 and such portions of the other two as are within the State limits are maintained by the State.

There are three Railway Stations within the State limits, one at Wadhwan City, another at Kharwa named Baldana Road and the third at Katuda which is only a flag Station.

There is a Tramway service between Wadhwan City and the Wadhwan Civil Station managed by a private firm.

17. *Mint*:—There is no mint in the State.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

The financial year of the State begins on the 1st November and ends on the 31st October which approximately corresponds with the new Hindu year and consequently the figures in this Chapter relate to the period from 1st November 1917 to 31st October 1918.

2. Rs. 6,82,886 was the income as against Rs. 5,69,342 of the previous year. The increase of over a Lakh is due to the introduction of the Revision Settlement and an improvement in the miscellaneous Land Revenue.

3. The disbursements were as under:—

Administrative and current expenses as against Rs. 3,55,483 of the previous year.	...	Rs. 3,61,019
The increase was due to the funeral expenses of the late Thakore Sahib.		
Debts paid as mentioned in the last report.		Rs. 70,750
	Total	Rs. 4,31,769.

4. *Audit*:—The accounts of the State were audited by the Office of the Accountant General. To facilitate the audit work, a few forms suggested by the auditors have been introduced in the Treasury and Revenue Departments.

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Relief.

The State maintains three Dispensaries viz one at Wadhwan City, one at Nagnesh and one at Rampura. The number of patients treated during the year is as under:—

Wadhwan	Nagnesh	Rampura.
15,291	2,785	2,795.

Out of 15,291 persons treated at the Wadhwan City Dispensary, 78 were indoor patients. 45 indoor patients were discharged cured; 21 were relieved or discharged otherwise, 6 died during treatment and 6 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

The average daily attendance of patients was 175 at the Wadhwan City Dispensary, 44 at Nagnesh Mahal Dispensary and 24 at Rampura Mahal Dispensary.

2. The surgical operations performed at the Wadhwan City Dispensary during the year under report were 954 as against 1112 of the previous year, 94 were major and the rest minor.

3. The prevailing diseases in the State during the year under report were malarial fever, diseases of the ear and skin, respiratory and influenza.

4. *Influenza*:—There was a severe epidemic of influenza in the Wadhwan City as well as the surrounding villages from September to December and took a heavy toll. Dr. Turner's instructions regard--ing the prevention and cure of the disease were rendered into Gujarati and handbills were distributed throughout the State. The Hospital Assistants of Rampura and Nagnesh were directed to visit the surround--ing villages and supply medicines. A special Hospital Assistant was moving round and supplying free medicines to the village people at their houses. The Chief Medical Officer accompanied by the Municipal Secretary was daily visiting the infected localities and making a house to house inspection in streets inhabited by the depressed classes and giving medicines in his own presence. The Municipality was supply--ing milk &c. to the helpless and poor.

Some charitably-disposed gentlemen of the Town had opened a private dispensary in the heart of the city and were supplying free medicines and warm clothing to the poor.

5. The Police referred 58 medico legal cases to the Chief Medical Officer. Of these, 2 were of opium poisoning, 4 of drowing, 1 of burning and the rest of hurt simple and grievous.

6. There were 39 cases of scorpion and serpent bites. All were cured.

7. At the Veterinary Dispensary in Wadhwan City, 46 State animals and 76 belonging to private persons, 122 in all were treated.

The prevailing diseases among animals were fever, bronchitis, retention of urine and cancer horns.

The number of operations performed during the year under report was 14.

8. *Vital Statistics*:—There were 1,450 births and 2,245 deaths during the year as against 1,534 births and 2,039 deaths respectively during the last year. There were 576 cases of influenza in Wadhwan City and 858 in villages of which 426 and 551 respectively proved fatal.

Last year there was a heavy mortality on account of the epidemic of plague and this year the scourge of influenza proved disastrous inspite of all the precautionary measures and strenuous efforts made to save human life.

The death rate was the heaviest in October and November.

9. The ratio of births to the population was 40 per mille as against 42 last year while the ratio of deaths was 65 as against 56.

10. Of the total number of deaths, 651 were of infants under 5, 244 of children between 5 to 15, 730 amongst adults from 15 to 35; 288 between 35 and 50, and 332 over 50.

11. The heavy mortality amongst infants which covers nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ the death rate is mainly due to want of proper nursing, the prejudices of ignorant parents and their indifference to the medical institutions.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

The total number of public institutions in the State is 29 the same as in the last year. They consist of 1 High School in Wadhwan City, 1 English Composite School teaching upto the English fourth Standard at Nagnesh, 25 Primary Gujarati schools including 1 school for depressed classes and 2 Girl's schools.

Over and above these, there are 11 private and religious institutions. The total number of boys receiving English education is 497 as against 459 of the last year. The number in Primary schools rose from 1819 to 1828. The number of students of the depressed classes was 31. 400 girls attend primary schools, while 540 receive religious instruction in the Jain Girls' school in Wadhwan City. Influenza and famine materially hampered educational progress.

Children of school going age are 15 p. c. of the population while 9.11 p. c. are under instruction. 22 villages out of 31 are provided with schools. 94 p. c. of the total population have educational facilities provided for them at their doors.

Of the total number of students, 2,601 were Hindus and Jains, and 124 Mahomedans. The Primary schools of the State presented 1,625 students at the annual Examination and 1298 came out successful, the percentage of passes being 79.87 as against 75.5.

2. The number of students in the Daji Raj High School rose from 434 to 475.

The daily average attendance in the High School was 430 as against 290.

Of the 26 students who appeared at the Matriculation examination, 14 passed as against 11 out of 31 last year. The results are creditable to the Head Master.

3. The Drawing Class attached to the High School could not send up students for the Drawing Grades Examination owing to plague.

4. *Hostel*:—Maha Rana Shri Balsinhji Girasia Hostel attached to the High School which receives an annual grant of Rs 1000/- from the State continues to be popular and has attracted 40 Girasia lads. It is gratifying to observe that the Girasias are taking advantage of the educational facilities afforded by the State. 9 of them are in Primary Schools while 31 attend the High School. There are decent arrangements for their lodging and boarding. A Rajput Superintendent looks after them and maintains discipline.

5. *Staff in the High School*:— The Head Master Mr. K. N. Shah M.A. continued to be in charge of the High School and Primary Schools as Superintendent of Education. Of his 15 assistants, 6 are graduates, 2 under-graduates, 5 matriculates, 1 trained vernacular and 1 un-qualified. Besides these, there is a cricket and gymnastic teacher.

6. The High School possesses a decent library and a laboratory.

7. The Primary education is entirely free throughout the State while English education is cheap, the rate of fees rising from Re. 0-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0. Free studentships are given on a liberal scale. Of 475 students in the High School, 119 are free and 16 half free.

3. *Private Institutions*:—There are 11 private institutions (7 for boys and 4 for girls) in Wadhwan City where 540 pupils receive education.

The *Sanskrit Pathshala* had 23 students and the *Mahomedan Madresa* 84.

The total expenditure (including scarcity allowance) on account of education amounted to Rs. 24,174 as against Rs. 21,056 in the preceding year.

9. *Scholarships*.—Liberal provision was made in the Budget to help poor but deserving students attending various institutions as shown below:—

(1) 2 scholarships of Rs 250 each per year to Jhala Rajputs attending the Talukdari Girasia School at Wadhwan Civil Station. ... ... Rs 500

(2)	1 scholarship of Rs 20 in the Grant Medical College Bombay.	...	...	„ 240
(3)	1 scholarship of Rs 20 per month for a female student in the B. J. Medical School Ahmedabad upto 30th September 1918. After September, the scholarship was stopped as she passed the Exami-mination.	...	...	„ 120
(4)	4 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs 28 awarded to students attending different Colleges in the Presidency.	...	...	„ 336
(5)	1 scholarship of Rs 7 given to a female student in the Barton Female Training College, Rajkot.			„ 84
(6)	Scholarships of Rs 79-8-0 to poor but deserving students attending the Local High School.			„ 954
(7)	Rs 84 are distributed annually amongst deserv-ing girls attending the Wadhwan and Nagnesh Girls' schools.	...	..	„ 84
(8)	1 prize of Rs 25 called "Maconochie Prize" for the Talukdari Girasia School.	...	...	„ 25
			Total Rs	2,343
			per year.	

10. The fees realized by the High School during the year under report amounted to Rs 4,725 as against Rs 2,973 last year. The fees in the Nagnesh Composite School amounted to Rs 19.

11. *Physical Education*:—The gymnastic teacher daily looks after the physical education of the boys attending the High School while in Primary schools, boys play native games and learn drill.

Wadhwan maintains its reputation in Cricket.

12. *Moral Education*:—Moral instruction continues to be imparted by means of stories selected from text books and lectures given by teachers.

13. The Supervisor of Primary Schools appointed last year has continued to work satisfactorily. Special efforts are being made to promote female education. Kunbis and Sathwaras are apathetic and require constant preaching.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Printing Press:—There is only one Printing Press in Wadhwan City, which prints the Wadhwan Durbari Gazette.

2. *Library*:—There is one library in Wadhwan City which is called the Native General Library. It is maintained by the City Municipality and popular contribution. It receives an annual grant of Rs. 250 from the State.

3. *Monuments*:—Amongst the noteworty ancient monuments in Wadhwan is the famous temple of Ranak Devi near the Bhogava river where the celebrated Ranak Devi became Suttee in the 12th Century. There are three step-wells in Wadhwan City, one Madhav Vav constructed by Madhav the prime minister of Karan Ghela in the 13th Century. The other two are Lakhuvav and Gangavav constructed by Lakhu and Ganga Khawasans.

There are also two other step-wells in the district, one called Ratba in Rampura and another called Holmatani Vav at Baldana.

Care is taken to preserve these monuments.

CONCLUSION.

The season was unfavourable. The scourge of influenza immediately followed by famine hit the people hard and the abnormally high prices of food stuffs and fodder aggravated the evil. However, the resources of the last two flourishing years enabled most of the agriculturists to stand the strain. They showed their unswerving loyalty to the British Crown by subscribing one Lakh of rupees to the Second Indian War Loan. They gave a signal proof of their honesty and integrity by paying voluntarily as much of the State dues as they could. The State did its duty by helping the poor and needy agriculturists with Takavi loans, a timely supply of fodder at reduced rates and suspension of Land revenue. The diligence with which the cultivators irrigated fodder crops proved a conspicuous success in saving a large number of valuable cattle.

2. It is gratifying to observe that the number of registered occupants increased by 60 and that 778 acres of new land was taken up for cultivation. This is a significant proof of the sympathy and liberality with which the cultivators are treated.

3. There is a remarkable improvement in the financial condition of the State. Within the last two years and a quarter of the Admini-stration, there has been an increase of nearly a Lakh of rupees in the fixed Land Revenue apart from a marked increase in the miscellaneous revenue. After paying off all the outstanding debts, defraying the additional charges on account of the reorganisation of several Depart-ments, paying throughout the year scarcity allowance to all the low paid servants of the State, meeting all the famine charges and spending a large sum of money for the marriage of the Kunvari, the Admini-stration has been able to save Rs 9 Lakhs, of which Rs 2 Lakhs are invested in the Indian War Loan.

4. As mentioned in the last report, strenuous endeavours were being made to have an artesian well in the Wadhwan City to supply a long felt desideratum of potable water. After all, Mr. Dooris has been able to spare a boring plant and he has been kind enough to visit the place and select a suitable site for the well. The machinery is being installed and the work would soon begin. If the efforts are crowned with success, a perennial supply of sweet water would be a permanent boon not only to the citizens but also to the agriculturists who would be able to convert the neighbouring fields into beautiful gardens.

5. The most notable events of the year as already remarked were the betrothal of the minor Thakore Saheb and the marriage of his sister. Both the functions were highly appreciated by all classes of people.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator,

WADHWAN STATE.

Printed by Jagjivan Laloobhai Sheth, Managing-Proprietor
The Jasvatsinhji Printing Press, Wadhwan City.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Wadhwan State and residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1918-19.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
1. Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadri, I. S. O.	Administrator. ...	1—2-1917	31-3-1919	
2. Mr. Girdharlal Jeykrishna Dave, B. A., LL. B	Sar Nyayadhish. ..	18—8-1915	31-3-1919	
3. Mr. Dalpatram Bapuram Bhatt. ...	Chief Revenue Officer ...	26—2-1917	31-3-1919	
4. Mr. Kalidas Nagardas Shah, M. A. ...	Head Master & Supdt. of Education. ...	1-11-1919	31-3-1919	
5. Mr. Harilal Kikabhai Mehta. ...	Treasury Officer ...	1-11-1917	31-3-1919	
6. Dr. Chaturdas Mavji Chanpara, L. M. & S. ...	Chief Medical Officer. ...	1—4-1917	31-3-1919	
7. Mr. Maganlal Harishanker Shukla, Distt. Pleader..	Nyayadhish. ...	23-10-1917	31-3-1919	
8. Mr. Amanatulla Rahimtulla Shaikh. ...	Superintendent of Police.	3-11-1916	31-3-1919	
9. Mr. Labhshanker Kalianrai Baxi. ..	State Vakil. ...	1—7-1917	31-3-1919	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX II.

List of laws in force in the Wadhwan State for the year 1918-19.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Act.	Introduced during year under report	Remarks.
1. Opium Act.	As adopted at the Karbharis' Meeting 1880.		
2. Game Laws	1883.		
3. Gambling Act.	No.		
4. Prisoners' Act.	...		
5. Extradition Rules.	...		
6. Stray Animals' Act ...	...		
7. Rules regarding sale of Poisonous drugs	...		
8. Stamp Act.	...		
9. Registration Act.	...		
10. Court Fee Act.	...		
11. Unclaimed Property Act ...	...		
12. Boiler Inspection Act. ...	...		
13. Arms Act.	...		
14. Abkari Rules.	...		
15. Rules regarding suits & execution proceedings against Khatedar Khedats. ...	...		
16. Rules regarding the age of Majority.	...		
17. Rules regarding the period of Limitation of suits. ...	...		
18. Rules regarding certificate of Heirship	...		
19. Explosive Act.	•		
20. Act of suspective character.	Yes.		
21. War ordinances.	Yes.		
22. Jail Rules.	...		
Tharav dated 9th July 1890 enjoining the application of the spirit of the following Laws and Acts in particular & other Acts in general.			
1. Civil Procedure Code. ...			
2. Indian Penal Code. ...			
3. Criminal Procedure Code. ...			
4. Contract Act			
5. Indian Evidence Act. ...			
6. Specific Relief Act. ...			
7. Hindu Law and Usage. ...			
8. Mahomedan Law.			
9. Law of Torts			
10. Law of Limitation.			

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength cost and other particulars of the Military force in the Wadhwan State 1918–19.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments Battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.				European commissioned officer.	Native commissioned officer.	Non-commissioned officer.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline & education of the police force for the year 1918-19

Descriptoin of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Reward.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ragular Foot Police.	130	Re 150, 40, 25, 20, 15, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8,	17424	2	4	0	0	0	62	0	
District Palas & Pagis.	101	Rs 9, 8, 7, 6½, 6, 5,	6940	1	0	0	0	0	30	0	
Mounted Police.	36	Re 36, 16, 14, 12, 11, 10, 9	4932	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	
Total...	267		29296	3	4	0	0	0	107	0	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Wadhwan State during the year 1918-19

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wadhwan State.	78	48	70	72	57	72	36	61	12	11	51	85	63	85	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Wadhwan State during the year 1918-19.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wadhwan State.	4778-10-3	3595	1117	3369	23.3	94	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Wadhwan State during the year 1918-19.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.											Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Theft, Hurt &c.	9	119	128	109	128	283	89	23	5	2	3	56	...	89	191	...	...	15	2	6	4	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Wadhwan State during the year 1918-19.

Number of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
				Brought to trial in 1918-19.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sar Nyayadhish.	3	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	These accused being committed to the sessions are not added to the total.
Nyayadhish.	106	103	17	64	3	163	...	...	224	247	169	...	72	3	...	3	
Nagnesh Thandar.	9	16	1	8	3	22	...	...	18	36	20	...	16	...	...	...	
	115	119	18	72	3	185	...	...	242	283	189	2	89	...	...	3	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the criminal Courts in Wadhwan State during the year 1918-19.

Tribunals.	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Two Courts.	13	2	2	7	4	11	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1918-19 in the Wadhwan State.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on demand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
3 Courts.	19	18	407	342	426	360	408	324	18	36	56780	26	288	28	202	60	11	15	...	58	66	26	174	45579	Y. M. D. 0-2-7	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work results of applications for execution of decrees of Wadhwan State for the year 1918–19.

Tribunals.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for the present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for the present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for the present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for the present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Three Courts.	114	90	56549-2-2	291	296	48733-1-4	405	386	105282-3-6	315	340	59454-1-1	90	46	45828-2-5	8	8	30	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadir,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil-work Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Wadhwan State for the year 1918-19.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Two Courts.	1	1	22	28	23	29	22	29	1	0	20155-5-5	9025	9	13	2	6	7	5	1	3	3	2	M. D. 4.15	M. D. 1.10	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and lock-ups in the Wadhwan State during the year 1918-19.

Stations.	No. of prisons	No. of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
Wadhwan City.	1	10	33	33	43	10	12	15	1662-14-4	12	No persons died in the Jail during the year under report.

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Wadhwan State for the year 1918-19.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wadhwan State.	170	246	93	171	66	61	4	4	...	...	7	10	170	246	75252	141768	...	...	...	...	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year 1918–19.

Description	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
Mortgage, sale deeds, money bonds and miscellaneous documents.	170	75252	0	0	804	7	0	246	141768	0	0	1592	0	0	
Total...	170	75252	0	0	804	7	0	246	141768	0	0	1592	0	0	
Deduct expenditure...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net profit...	0	0	0	0	804	7	0	0	0	0	0	1592	0	0	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and expenditure of the Municipality in the Wadhwan State during the year 1918-19.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st November 1917.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st October 1918.	Remarks.
		Past	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Wadhwan.	50579-12-1	35650-11-10	39577-2-10	90156-14-11	22303-6-2	31353-8-3	58803-6-8	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Wadhwan State during the year 1918-19.

State.	April 1918.	May 1918.	June 1918.	July 1918.	August 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	November 1918.	December 1918.	January 1919.	February 1919.	March 1919.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Wadhwan City...	...	.57	.3	3.57	1.20	.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.69	32.47	19.34	
Nagnesh ...	...	...	1.10	1.19	1.75	.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.49	38.31	20.49	
Rampara ...	...	...	...	4.72	1.48	.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.34	25.43	17.52	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains for the year 1918–19.

Articles.	During March (past year) per rupee Bengal.			During March (present year) per rupee Bengal.			Remarks.
	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	
Bajri.	0	8	70	0	4	5	
Juwar.	0	12	50	0	4	60	
Rice.	0	6	30	0	4	65	
Mug.	0	8	25	0	4	30	
Wheat.	0	8	20	0	4	40	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public works during the the year 1918–19.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local Funds.			Tatal.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
I Repair Works.								
(1) Palace repairs.								
(2) State buildings repairs &c.	...	6835	6835	...	1518	1518	8353	
II Local Funds.								
(1) Ordinary repairs.								
(2) Additions & Alterations.								

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agriculture stock in the Wadhwan State during the year 1918-19.

District.	Year.	Horse and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Wadhwan State.	1918-19.	6919	1371	1000	3181	162	139	24	801	13574	3040	46	5	1901	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Wadhwan State during the year 1918-19.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Wadhwan State.	1	4005	1	2304	×2	408	...	...	4	6717	×one shop opened at Nagnesh on 4-11-1918.

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts, and disbursements of the Wadhwan State during the year St. 1974 i. e. from 1st November 1917 to 31st October 1918.

No.	Name of Head.	Receipts.		No.	Name of Head.	Disbursements.		Remarks.
		Collection during the previous year.	Collection during the current year.			Previous year.	Current year.	
	Opening Balance.	1,75,895-4-1	3,71,027-4-7	I	Establishment and other expenses of general administration. Revenue, Law & Justice.	38,749-4-6	48,309-2-0	
I	Land Revenue.	4,67,602-11-8	5,59,970-10-10	II	Jail charges.	1,586-12-1	2,360-6-7	
II	Taxes.	16,820-3-7	15,441-10-3	III	Police charges.	33,922-12-11	39,434-4-10	
III	Sayar.	50,629-2-2	57,975-13-3	IV	Political charges.	63,502-15-4	66,524-14-5	
IV	Law and Justice.	14,804-7-9	16,054-8-3	V	Bardashi expenses.	9,038-6-4	775-10-3	
V	Education.	3,885-5-0	3,597-1-6	VI	Education expenses.	20,991-1-8	23,822-7-0	
VI	Interest.	6,216-2-7	7,852-3-1	VII	Agriculture, Garden and Forest expenses.	9,175-8-11	10,628-1-3	

VII	Miscellaneous.	9,384-0-3	21,994-10-8	VIII	Public works.	10,250-10-11	9,832-14-3
		Total ...	6,82,886-9-10				
VIII	Adjustments.	...	...	IX	Durbar charges.	1,40,333-3-7	1,32,882-10-11
IX	Deposits.	49,402-13-9	56,299-8-10	X	Allowances, Pensions & Dharmada.	9,675-6-3	10,623-8-1
X	Recovery of advances and outstandings.	1,81,219-12-9	1,18,409-14-4	XI	Traveller's Bungalows and Dharamshalas.	...	...
XI	Loan.	...	...	XII	Municipal expenses.	1,250-0-0	1,250-0-0
XII	Cash recovery.	2,690-13-6	481-7-1	XIII	Medical expenses.	10,746-11-5	8,481-12-7
	Total of receipts. ...	8,02,655-9-0	8,58,077-8-1	XIV	Revenue Survey expenses.	...	...
	Grand Total...	9,78,550-13-1	12,29104-12-8	XV	Miscellaneous expenses.	3,572-7-4	3,123-11-0
				XVI	Adjustments.	...	...
				XVII	Remission and Refunds of fees. fines &c.	2,687-11-1	2,970-2-2

XVIII	Debts &c paid.	6,000-0-0	70,750-0-0 Total ...	4,31,769-9-4
XIX	Deposits repaid.	13,252-2-6	18,522-1-5	
XX	Advances & outstandings.	82,788-5-8	83,946-12-6	
	Investment.	1,50,000-0-0	50,000-0-0	} Indian War Loan.
	Total of expenditure...	6,07,523-8-6	5,84,238-7-3	
	Closing Balance...	3,71,027-4-7	6,44,866-5-5	
	Grand Total...	9,78,550-13-1	12,29,104-12-8	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Wadhwan State during the year 1918-19.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged cured.	Relieved or discharged other wise	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Wadhwan City ...	15213	78	45	21	6	6	6569	175	
Nagnesh	2785	...	...	...	...	...	417	44	
Rampara	2795	...	...	...	...	...	356	10	
Total ...	20793	78	45	21	6	6	7342	229	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital statistics of the Wadhwan State for the year 1918–19.

Name.	Population	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Wadhwan State.	35831	1534	1450	...	84	2039	2245	206	...	42	40	56	62	

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Wadhwan State for the year 1918–19.

Number of schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st. March 1919.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School	Secondary.	Primary.	
		1 High School.	434	475	290.64	430.13				
29	29	2 S. G. A. V. School.	25	22	17.1	19.40	11341-13-5	508-6-3	1549-3-2	
		25 Primary Schools for Boys.	1819	1828	1114.85	1217.24				
		2 „ „ for Girls.	414	400	259.64	267.45				
			2692	2725	1682.23	1934.22				

Syed Shamsuddin Kadri,

Administrator, Wadhwan State.

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